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Woman's Role In '39 World Grows Larger

Fundamental duties gain as pressures of day add new work — Young women uncertain.

Americans at Work
The first of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frances Perkins
United States Secretary of Labor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question about which seethes much confused opinion today is woman's job in our modern democracy. This is not strange in view of the vastly different world in which we now live, with its complexities and new ways of working and living, as compared with the civilization of a century ago. Naturally such phenomenal changes have also revolutionized the status of women. As decades have rolled by and new vistas have opened up, gradually woman has come to enact a much more complicated part on a much larger stage than formerly when she played an intensive family role mainly within the four walls of her home.

What is the job for women in our current social order? Certainly their task is exceedingly varied and important. They must, of course, still carry on the traditional functions of wife, mother, and homemaker. They must now as formerly render to the family and to society services of economic value. In addition to those who are exclusively homemakers, there are today many women who must make economic contributions to the family in the form of income derived from their own gainful employment. Economic circumstances usually dictate whether women shall function in one or the other or both of these capacities. All women, however, are consumers and as such have additional responsibilities and duties. These are somewhat identified with the task women are called on to perform as members of a community and as citizens in our democracy where women now have the same right to suffrage and to public office in the Federal and most State Governments as do men.

Challenging Problems

In fact each phase of women's job today carries with it challenging problems. In seeking solution to such, women have various ways and means of expression and operation. As individuals they have weight in molding opinion in their own family, social, and community groups, and in some instances as writers and speakers. In their remunerative work many women have opportunity to voice their ideas and to wield influence, not only as individuals, but as members of professional associations or trade unions. Very definitely by participating in the programs of progressive organizations women can in a collective and effective way express their point of view.

Then the ballot box furnishes practically all women with a medium for registering their vote on many questions. This duty has caused women to take a quickened interest in public affairs and led an increasing number to seek public office as another important way of helping to promote progress.

Much could be written on the many issues that should and do claim the interest of women but only a few of the most typical can be touched on here.

In the first place, the question of what shall be the mainspring of one's life work is considerably more complicated for young women than for young men. A woman's prospective role in life is not so clear-cut. Shall she prepare herself for a homemaker or wage earner or for both? The average woman today must earn a living if she does not marry, and in many instances, if she does. If she assumes the double responsibility of homemaker and breadwinner she tends to encounter prejudice and lack of understanding in many quarters. Some young women—particularly those who attend college—are made aware of their dilemma and are given opportunity to prepare themselves for the several possibilities. In view of the thousands of young girls who drift to the threshold of maturity without having been fitted for life's responsibilities, it would seem to be part of women's job to develop a desirable well-rounded training program for these young people.

Vocational Guidance

This should include adequate practical vocational guidance and training followed by help in finding jobs for young women who need or wish employment. The program also should definitely include preparation for the manifold responsibilities of home-making and motherhood, with stress on the too-often neglected task of early social development of children as essential work for molding them into good citizens. To enable homemakers to adapt themselves, if necessary, to the additional role of wage earner without detriment to their home and

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He Succeeds Brandeis

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William O. Douglas
Head of Securities and Exchange Commission appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Douglas Is Appointed To the Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—President Roosevelt has now rounded out his four Supreme Court appointments by sending to the Senate the nomination of an outstanding expert in corporation law, William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. And so his list lines up as follows taking them backward:

William O. Douglas, nationally-recognized authority on corporate structure, business and financial law.

Felix Frankfurter, eminent legal scholar.

Stanley F. Reed, the New Deal's ablest legal advocate.

Hugo L. Black, zealous reformer and "radical" re-interpreter of the law.

The appointments make an evident pattern, displaying unusual diversity and a considerable geographical and ideological spread as well, from Massachusetts to Washington State, with Alabama and Kentucky on the way. The latest appointee, though a ruthless student of corporation set-ups, is not rated as a "radical." Indeed, recent and probably unjustified New Deal criticism was that he is too conservative."

"Bill" Douglas, whose nomination had long been expected for

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No Need to Boost Debt Limit, President Advises Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—In what may amount to another modest bid for business appeasement, President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress today announcing that it will not be necessary to raise the present public debt limit of $45,000,000,000 but requesting authority to place more of current Treasury borrowing into long-term obligations.

The President simply transmitted a letter from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, who is one of the current appeasers-in-chief, noting that there is no necessity of raising the debt limit, at any rate until well into 1940. There is still a leeway of about $5,000,000,000 face amount of additional public debt obligations under the Second Liberty Bond Act.

But that same act, as amended, provides that not more than $30,000,000,000 of the Government's borrowings shall be in bonds. The remainder has to be in certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, and notes. The bond-issuing capacity of the Treasury is, therefore, down to a mere $1,800,000,000.

Hence, Secretary Morgenthau asks, through the President, that the limitation of $30,000,000,000 on bonds be eliminated entirely "so as to give the Treasury the flexibility it needs for its financing operations during the next fiscal year."

In some respects, therefore, removal of the bond limit is the equivalent of a boosting of the $45,000,000,000 total, for it increases the long-term obligations of the Treasury, and lowers the percentage in more fluid short-term paper.

Today's Treasury statement revealed some of the reasons why the message went to Congress. Spending is running over last year, receipts are down, and both gross and net deficits are between three and four times higher than last year. The gross deficit is $2,325,038,311 and the net deficit $2,292,827,361, as contrasted with $846,069,042 and $791,222,592 last year. The public debt stands just under $40,000,000,000, and there is no real sign either of effective economy, higher taxes, or greatly increased tax revenue.

Governor Acts In Rhode Island Truck Strike

With Director of Labor, Vanderbilt confers with union and, later, with truck owners.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Director of Labor Harvey Saul today will hold conferences with union leaders and truck owners in an effort to halt the strike of 3,000 Rhode Island truck drivers which has crippled highway shipping since midnight Saturday. The Governor will confer with the union first and then the truck owners at the State House.

Thousands of tons of freight are tied up and only perishable goods are moving as roving bands of pickets cover the terminals and mass picket lines are at the Connecticut and Massachusetts state lines.

As the entire police forces of Providence, East Providence, and Woonsocket prepare themselves for an emergency, reports from their headquarters note "everything quiet and no violence." Because only a few trucks whose owners had signed the union agreements attempted to operate, State troopers patrolled main highways.

The union order stopping the delivery of oil and other fuel was expected to cause an inconvenience after tomorrow as most of the distributors had prepared for today.

Truck owners opened headquarters in the Narragansett Hotel and bluntly told newspapermen they had no intention of meeting the union demands, saying that to grant $2 per week more to each driver would ruin most of the operators.

The union will meet to hear reports of the conferences and to learn "how many truck owners had come in and signed."

Union leaders, according to the Associated Press, described the calling of a strike in Rhode Island while withholding action in Massachusetts and Connecticut, a "strategic move." The union announced it would permit movement of perishables and hospital supplies and the hauling of freight by the seaboard freight lines, which signed the new wage agreement with the Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union (American Federation of Labor) for the 1,200 men on its 300 trucks.

The strike did not affect local delivery trucks or the hauling of beer which is not permitted on a contract basis in Rhode Island.

Percy F. Arnold, President of the commercial haulers of Rhode Island, organization of 50 operators employing 1200 men in the State, announced they would fight the strike.

Early morning union pickets found freight terminals and truck garages closed, and no freight moving.

Police Superintendent John J. Parker later reported that pickets had prevented some fuel oil and coal trucks from making local deliveries, and said he would halt such interference if he had to send police guards with each truck.

He was backed up by Governor Vanderbilt, who declared perishable goods and fuel would be delivered "if the State had to step in." He did not expand that statement.

Joseph S. Prior, President of the Drivers' Union, said the strikers wanted wage increases averaging nine cents an hour.

Stop-Hitler Drive Supported by U.S. British Seek Solid Front in Europe

Trade sanctions applied by Washington—Bill is introduced to remove embargo on arms.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Plans which were in readiness for instant action when President Roosevelt almost had to cut short his trip to the Caribbean a month ago, have now been brought forward and put into effect in what may prove one of the most important week ends in American history.

Stepping boldly into the tense European situation, the United States has refused to recognize the absorption of Czecho-Slovakia, has condemned Germany's aggression in unequivocal terms, has applied the first "sanctions," and is preparing to revise the Neutrality Act to put the support of America's war industries behind Britain and France.

In brief, Washington in three momentous days has thrown the moral and economic weight of the United States into the scales of Europe in powerful support of the growing resistance to aggression.

First Sanctions Applied

What has been done already may be summarized as follows:

The first step taken at 12:30 p. m., March 17, was to issue a statement to the press expressing "condemnation" of Germany's "wanton lawlessness," a document so unequivocal and so vigorous in its denunciation of Germany's action as to make formal severance of diplomatic relations almost inevitable.

Late the same day an official "interpretation" of the same statement declared to the world that the United States had applied its doctrine of "nonrecognition" to the "temporary extinguishment" of Czecho-Slovakia.

Simultaneously the Treasury applied the first "economic sanctions" by blocking off hastily any opportunity for German goods to enter the United States under tariff concession granted in the Czecho-Slovakian trade agreement. The higher tariffs in effect against Germany were imposed on all goods from within the new customs frontier of Germany.

On Saturday the Treasury applied the second "sanction" in an order imposing a 25 per cent "countervailing duty" on all German dutiable goods, an action which virtually closed the American market to Germany.

Legation at Prague Closed

Meanwhile, the State Department directed Wilbur J. Carr, American Minister to Czecho-Slovakia, to close his legation at Prague and leave the now German-controlled country, despite the formal decision of this Government not to recognize the suppression of Czecho-Slovakian independence.

At the same time, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, indicated that the fiction of nonrecognition will be kept alive by continued recognition of Col. Vladimir Hurban as the Minister Resident here of Czecho-Slovokia.

While these mechanical adjustments were made to the changed factual status of Czecho-Slovakia, the Administration here pressed ahead vigorously with its positive efforts in the world

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und Landes vertrauensvoll in die Hände des Führers des Deutschen Reiches legt. Der Führer hat diese Erklärung angenommen und seinen Entschlusse Ausdruck gegeben, da er das tschechische Volk unter den Schutz des Deutsche Reiches nehmen und ihm eine seiner Eigenart gemäße aut nome Entwicklung seines völkischen Lebens gewährleiste wird.

Zu Urkund dessen ist dieses Schriftstück in doppe ter Ausfertigung unterzeichnet worden.

Berlin, den 15. März 1939.

Wide World Radiophoto

After Reich Seizure of Czech Republic

Reading from top: Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, called home from Berlin for consultations; Reichsführer Hitler reviews his honor guard before Castle in Prague. Wording of part of the agreement between Herr Hitler and President Emil Hacha of Czecho-Slovakia, when the latter handed over his state to the Reichsführer. A free translation is as follows: "And (puts the) country into the hands of the Führer of the German Reich. The Führer has accepted this declaration and has expressed his decision to take the Czech people under the protection of the German Reich and assure them the autonomous development of indigenous life in accordance with their own character. To authenticate this document, it will be signed in duplicate. Berlin, March 15, 1939." The signatures are those of Herr Hitler, Dr. Hacha, Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky of Czecho-Slovakia, and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Berlin. Picture was radioed from Berlin. Prime Minister Chamberlain goes to see King George VI. King Carol of Rumania reviews some of his soldiers.

States in Reich shadow must quit old hatreds if militant opposition is to be formed.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20—Consultations are proceeding apace between London and other European Capitals on the subject of Britain's new policy of collective resistance to further German aggression.

At the same time Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain revealed in the House of Commons that Britain's huge defense program would be given even additional impetus. And its "stop the aggressor" efforts were bulwarked by a trade mission to give economic aid to Rumania, and by new and vigorous criticism of the German stand by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

The problem is not an easy one since it involves not only the question of Britain's willingness and ability to stand by other countries but their willingness and ability to stand by one another—and a readiness to defend themselves.

It has to be decided, for instance, whether the forcible severance of the German-speaking district of Memel from Lithuania would be collectively resisted and if so by whom; whether a bloodless occupation of Hungary with no resistance by Hungarians would be regarded as a casus belli which would bring all allies in against Germany; what is the position of Bulgaria in the collective front of the Balkan Entente, and so on.

Common Front Difficult

If a common front is to be formed against a common danger many ancient animosities have to be laid aside. In particular, Poland and Lithuania must forgo further recriminations about Vilna; Yugoslavia must recognize the existence of Russia, which it hitherto has refrained from doing, owing to the kinship of the royal house in Yugoslavia with the Romanoffs; Bulgaria and Rumania must leave aside the question of Dobruja.

Another diplomatic volte face which would be necessary is Poland's predilection for sitting on the fence between Germany and the Soviet Union. Whole-hearted co-operation with Russia would be difficult for Poland.

Downing Street's investigations so far have shown that the whole of Europe is theoretically in favor of a defensive alliance except Italy, Hungary, and Spain, but that in practice some countries are loath to depart from the ancient role of neutrality.

Several Islands of Neutrality

It goes almost without saying that the Swiss would refuse to declare war on Germany if the latter invaded Rumania, though the Swiss President over the week end made it clear that the people would resist if they themselves were invaded and he would be delighted to have Rumania declare war on Germany in such eventuality.

Similar doubts exist regarding Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian States, though there is no doubt at all where their sympathies lie.

As far as Italy is concerned, evidence is accumulating that uneasiness is widespread at Germany's recent actions, but that the Government is too full of resentment against democracies for their opposition to Italy's expansionist claims to swing away from the axis just now.

Few observers, however, doubt that Italy's defection from Berlin could be bought, though whether when the allies had paid the price, the Duce would really deliver the goods is another question.

Francoist Spain Aloof

Francoist Spain is again announcing its intention to remain neutral as it did during the Munich crisis, but Hungary finds itself in an even worse quandary than Italy. It heartily dislikes Germany, but if it resisted German penetration, one of its allies would be Rumania whom it dislikes still more.

Authoritative information has been received here to the effect that Hungary might even allow Germany to establish a protectorate as in Bohemia and Moravia in hope that the Reich would then proceed to annex Transylvania from Rumania and constitute it a protectorate of Greater Hungary. Then when Hungary got free again, as all Hungarians are sure they

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European Crisis News in Brief

Washington—Added moral and economic weight of the United States mobilized to halt aggression: Page 1. Page 1.

London — Diplomatic consultations launch new "stop the dictators" move: Page 1.

London—Foreign Secretary Halifax condemns German action: Page 4.

Chicago — Former President Benes calls on democracies to preserve freedom: Page 5.

Bucharest—Rumania plans economic but no political concessions to Hitler as British aid is hinted: Page 6.

Paris—France approves temporary dictatorial powers for Premier in crisis: Page 4.

Berlin—Czech territory will never be given up, Field Marshal Göring tells returning Führer: Page 4.

Prague — German troops display their might in Bohemian capital: Page 6.

Washington — Europe becomes an American question mark: Editorial Page.

This Changing World

Russo-Japanese Dispute—New Trouble Over Fisheries Off Siberian Coast Seen As Unrelated to Axis Power Politics—A Long History

By H. B. Elliston

There is a danger of relying upon simplified explanations for all the tumultuous events that are choking today's headlines. For instance, it is often said, "on good authority," that every international trouble in which Germany, Italy, or Japan is involved is all of a piece. The quidnuncs thereby imply a smoothness and co-ordination in the Axis machinery which I for one cannot accept.

Take the trouble between Russia and Japan over fishery rights off the Siberian coastline. To some folk the dispute has been "timed," along with the taking of the South China Island of Hainan, in the Wilhelmstrasse. Such a theory, alas, dispenses with the need of understanding the disputes themselves. As it happens the Russo-Japanese broil is older than the Axis, even than the beginning of Japanese aggression in 1931. In fact, the flareup of the trouble has a very "ancient and fish-like smell" about it.

The right to fish off the Siberian coast cannot be dismissed as another example of Japanese aggression. Fish is a prime article of diet to the Japanese people. If we westerners eat ten times as much meat as fish, the Japanese eat ten times as much fish as meat. They are so fond of it, indeed, that they eat it raw.

* * *

Unfortunately nature has been niggardly with this fish-eating nation in that their own waters are not particularly rich in fishery products. Nature also has been ironic, for adjacent waters are stocked with fish, both those off Alaska and those off Siberia. Nature has been positively lavish to Siberia. You never saw such gigantic crabs as they get out of the sea at Vladivostok, or tasted such delectable prawns.

It is the most natural thing in the world that Japanese fishermen should range far and wide in their quest to feed the fish-eaters of Japan. In a sane ordering of world affairs the Japanese situation would be appreciated.

But in the last several decades the Japanese fishermen have been fishing in more and troubled waters. Their activities off Alaska have already caused a row with Washington. Off Siberia, however, certain rights have been established by treaty, but those rights come up every year either because of over-zeal on the part of Japanese or excessive nationalism on the part of the Soviet. The rights date from 1875. They were formalized in 1907 after the Russo-Japanese war. At that time the Russians conceded to Japanese subjects "the right to capture, gather, and manufacture marine products along the Russian coast facing the Japan Sea, the Okhotsk Sea, and the Bering Sea."

Everything ran smoothly till the World War and the overturn of the Czarist Government. Since then, no subject has been more prolific of disturbance in Japanese-Russian relations than the Siberian fisheries.

One trouble in these post-Czarist days is that the Soviet has discovered the value of its Siberian fisheries. Fish didn't matter so much to the country of the Czars. Anyway, they had enough for their purposes in the teeming rivers farther inland. But the Soviet turned very economic nationalist with the advent of planning, and began to exploit their fisheries in a big way. Canneries were built in Kamchatka, and in the American market the Russians began to compete with the Japanese in canned crab meat. As I recall, at one time the Japanese charged that the Russians were overcoming buyer resistance in the United States by using Japanese labels. The whirligig of time has now made Russian labels preferable.

* * *

To the Japanese, the Soviet industry was like taking the bread out of their mouths. They insisted more belligerently than ever upon their full—and more than their full—treaty rights to Siberian fisheries. Every year or so there was a threat to fish with gunboats. And it was no idle threat, either. When countries have their backs to the wall, they will fight, no matter whether they have gold or feathers in their bank vaults, or nothing but fishing lines to fight with. Some compromise has usually been arranged after the Russians and Japanese have called each other all the names in their difficult calendars.

But the Japanese seem gradually to have been losing out. Before the Russians took to working the Siberian seas assiduously, the Japanese had the business more or less to themselves. The business was distributed in this way. Every year there is an auction at Vladivostok of the fishery lots. In 1928, after a new convention had been patched up, the Japanese were enabled to lease 80 per cent of the fishery lots. But the ratio had dropped to 50 per cent in 1931.

I don't doubt that the decline contributed to the Japanese Army itch to settle accounts with Soviet Russia when they invaded Manchuria. And ever since the generals have been regretting their self-denials. For they have seen this thorn in the side of the Japanese fisher-folk come up for review every year. It is in the news again, but, if precedent is any guide, there will be another compromise. Unless, that is, the authorities on the Axis are right, and this is one of the items in the totalitarian drive to push all non-totalitarians off the map.

The dispute is one of so many that could be settled forever if countries would not try to be economic worlds unto themselves.

Mummy Is Found Of Noted Egyptian King of 950 B. C.

CAIRO, March 20 (AP) — Young King Farouk and a party of archaeologists forgot the troubles of the modern world long enough today to glimpse into Egyptian history of 3,000 years ago.

The King himself descended a tomb shaft in the Nile Delta and pried open a coffin of pure silver to discover the bejeweled mummy of one of his more famous predecessors —King Shishak (Sheshonk), founder of the twenty-second dynasty, who lived about 950 B. C.

The coffin was enclosed in a sarcophagus of pure gold. It was in the tomb of Pharaoh Psou Sen Nef, the last king of the last dynasty, and at first was believed to have been his.

According to the Bible, Shishak "in the fifth year of Behoboam," attacked Jerusalem with a vast army, ransacked the city and stripped Solomon's temple of its treasures.

Gold hieroglyphics on the sarcophagus proved that it was Shishak's coffin.

Discovery of the tomb itself was announced yesterday by Prof. Pierre Montet of Strasbourg (France) University.

A sarcophagus of pure gold, with beautiful designs and a head in the shape of a falcon representing the god Horus, was found in the burial chamber.

Inside the sarcophagus was a coffin of pure silver, also finely worked, within which it was believed a mummy rested.

The discovery was made in excavations at Sanelhagr, in the Nile delta, a few miles from Port Said.

The tomb was intact, unlike so many other Egyptian tombs which have been found despoiled by robbers.

Besides the sarcophagus, there were two skeletons with gold and silver jewelry—necklaces, coronets and bracelets. In one corner of the tomb, which was about the size of an average room, was a large sealed jar.

La Guardia at San Francisco Lauds Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—New York City's vigorous little Mayor came here to the Golden Gate International Exposition, saw the great Fair and admitted it "conquered" him. But super-showman that he is, Fiorello La Guardia came through the delicate ordeal of visiting the "camp of the opposition" the victor.

Not only did he pay his own fare at the gate, but he paid Mayor Rossi's fare as well — and Mayor Rossi had intended to get through on his pass book.

The New York Mayor made a thorough tour of the Fairgrounds and visited some of the exhibits with Mayor Rossi, George Creel, Federal Administrator, and Gov. Culbert L. Olson, extended his congratulations and expressed his conviction that the Exposition would be a "great success" . . . all without getting into the controversial issue of comparing the New York and San Francisco Fairs.

Mayor La Guardia was asked how he thought the sites of the two Fairs compared, and the New Yorker frankly said that the Island location of the Golden Gate International Exposition, "situated in the middle of your beautiful harbor, excels any World's Fair site yet conceived of."

Governor Olson, who came down from Sacramento to attend a special dinner of Mayors from 24 Western cities, at which Mayor La Guardia was guest of honor, at this moment declared that "California has no desire to try to compare its Fair with New York's—but rather wishes to co-operate to present to the world a combined American show of industrial, commercial, cultural progress."

Mayor La Guardia was here to attend the one-day-long annual Western Regional Meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors. He declared himself pleased with the resolutions passed by the conference, which, meeting on Treasure Island, somehow found itself dwarfed by the more spectacular—but less important—events of the Exposition itself.

The New York Mayor vigorously opposed any relief cut by Congress and supported President Roosevelt's plea for restoration of the $150,000,000 sliced off the relief bill now before Congress.

"Unless the President's demands for restoration of the $150,000,000 cut made by Congress are met," he contended, large numbers of persons—particularly in the East—are going to be made to suffer.

"The individual states will be hard hit, and some of these cities and states will find disaster facing them if this bill is passed as it is now slated in Congress. Cities just can't absorb the number of persons that would be necessarily dropped from the relief rolls."

He said it was up to the Mayors to make themselves heard as they were the ones that were closest to the scene—being between the people and the Government as middlemen.

Mayor La Guardia urged the Mayors to go on record—which they did—demanding the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations set aside personal feeling and at the earliest moment bring peace and good will to the critical labor situation.

He was supported in this resolution particularly by Mayors Arthur B. Langley of Seattle and Joseph K. Carson of Portland—both municipal executives in cities the center of much labor unrest.

Other resolutions passed by the western mayors included a demand that President Roosevelt initiate a national survey of present day tax structures; that Congress act to solve the indigent transient and migratory worker problem; that there be no Federal move to tax municipal bonds; and that Congress pass the $150,000,000 appropriation for WPA relief work.

Mayor La Guardia issued a blanket invitation for all the Mayors to attend the New York World's Fair, and he nudged Mayor Rossi, telling him on the side that he "Fiorello" would let "Angelo" pay his "Fiorello's" fare to the New York Exposition and they would be even for the La Guardia treat at the Golden Gate Exposition.

Baton Rouge Hails New Bridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The Father of Waters is getting a new bridge.

When the mass of concrete and steel is completed, Baton Rouge, Louisiana's capital will at last be connected directly by highway routes to the rest of the major portion of the State.

At present the ruling city is on an "island," so to speak, east of the mighty Mississippi River and connected by highways only to a small corner—the southeastern corner—of the State.

A beautiful highway approaches the capital from the North and West. In many places it is a four-lane highway. Eventually the entire road will be double width. It has been landscaped in palms, and other shrubs, native to this semi-tropical region.

The tourist approaching Baton Rouge on this highway sees in the distance the slim, graceful tower of the skyscraper Capital and thinks that in a few short minutes he will be driving up to the building itself.

But such is not the case.

The beautiful highway ends short on the muddy banks of the river. A slow-going ferry must be used. And thrilling though a ferry ride on the Mississippi is—and picturesque—the disappointment at so sluggish an end to so speed-inviting an highway is noticeable.

When the Baton Rouge Bridge is completed, as planned by the administration of Gov. Richard W. Leche, and Lieut. Gov. Earl K. Long, a brother of former Senator Huey Long, it will give the river another one of its longest bridges, similar to the one now swinging traffic across the river at New Orleans.

HOW MANY QUARTS IN A COW?

If you really want to know, Borden experts can tell you. It's their business to study cows. They watch, check and record every single thing that affects each cow's milk production. But they're not so much interested in quantity as *quality*. One of their biggest contributions has been the improved nutritional value of Borden's through better feeding of dairy herds. Part of the price of milk goes to pay for the work of these experts. But the benefits, and they are many, far outweigh the small cost. Borden's Farm Products.

Kibitizing: From Start to Finish

By a Staff Artist; Armstrong Roberts

A Kibitzer's Lot Is Quite a Happy One

When the kibitzers, upper picture, first report on the job, they look down on the steam shovels digging away in a giant excavation, in the next picture below. Months later the kibitzers, or are they sight-seers now, below, will look up in wonder at the completed Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, next above, now under construction in New York.

Kibitzer Gets 'Low-Down' On Bridge-Building Tasks

Kibitzer interest in the building of New York's new Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, to be the fourth largest of its kind in the world, inspires a kibitzer to tell how engineers go about the task of constructing a suspension bridge. A series of articles, of which this is number one, will be published at intervals during erection for the benefit of those who wish to improve their status as kibitzers, "sidewalk superintendents," or according to Webster, "lookers-on, meddlesome spectators; those who give gratuitous advice."

By Kibitzer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jim Kennelley, steel worker on the new Bronx-Whitestone Bridge project, whose job doesn't really begin until several weeks after things get started, was persuaded to help us kibitzers along with some preliminary "low-down" on what a suspension bridge is, where to dig first, and what to do with all the workers from WPA employees to engineers.

As remote controllers, we'd like an A-number-1 clubhouse like the one Sidewalk Superintendents Local No. 1, sponsored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have for their headquarters while directing the Holland House construction in Rockefeller Center. But whether we get one or not, we've got to build the engineers tar-paper shacks on either shore, standing in the snow and rain ourselves, if necessary.

The bridge, of course, comes next. But why a suspension bridge, we ask our friend Jim?

Economy and Strength

"Makes a beautiful job," he says, "and that's not to be sneezed at. I mean, where you can get economy and strength in a structure like this, and at the same time put beauty in it, why not? Jut picture the sweeping curves in the cables, and the threadlike suspenders that support the roadway. There's the tower bracing, too, and the arching roadway. If all that doesn't lend itself to distinctive architecture, what does?"

Of course we kibitzers know all that, but we like to hear someone else support us. From the very first bridge we built, we were impressed with the fundamental simplicity of the suspension type, really nothing but two great cables from which the floor is hung on "suspenders," towers to hold up the cables, anchorages on either shore to which the cables are attached, and a stiffening system, usually in the form of trusses to resist heavy loads that might distort the structure."

"How about cost," we ask, "is there any saving here?

Big Saving Possible

"Savings? Sure, plenty," he says. "Of course the cable anchorages can run up into money, those two large, curved blocks of reinforced concrete on either shore that you've got to hook your cables to, but if the design is right, you can still save. Naturally where there's good solid rock available for cable anchorages, the money saved is more noticeable."

That doesn't happen very often in bridge building though, so it is necessary to provide a block of masonry which by its weight and friction is big enough and strong enough to offset any pull on the cables.

We ask Jim about contracts. "Got to have a lot of them," he says. "Specifications are already drawn up and you can call for bids. You'll probably get the lowest from the United States Steel Company and its affiliations. Remember, you're building a bridge, but you've got to have shacks, viaducts, subway structures, barges, towers, poles, electric substations, dams, crane runways, buckle plates, eyebars, electric furnaces, cables, wire rope, nails, wire fences, steel posts, cold rolled strip steel, cold finished steel bars, concrete reinforcement, aerial tramways, stainless and heat resisting steels, high tensile steels, structural steels, base plates, floor plates, four or five kinds of cement, tractors, several different kinds of fuels, gases, liquids—and, well I could go on and on, so you'd better just call on The United States Steel Company and anything it can't take care of, a subsidiary company can."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Foundation Gives $187,580 to Needy Throughout World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—The Golden Rule Foundation has disbursed $187,580 to the world's destitute, needy, and persecuted during the 10 years of its existence, according to the organization's booklet, "The Golden Rule Foundation—'A People's Foundation,' Your Foundation," released from its headquarters at 60 East Forty-second Street here today.

The funds were distributed with the aid of 254 selected institutions and agencies, and are in addition to other large funds devoted to numerous educational and welfare activities.

"Increasingly The Golden Rule Foundation is becoming a service organization designed to strengthen all worthy religious and philanthropic agencies," according to Charles V. Vickrey, President.

"Through its Department of Information, Research, and Survey, the Foundation continuously studies the constantly changing needs in all areas and the relative efficiency of various agencies ministering to human needs."

Among the activities in which the Foundation spent its funds were the distribution of more than 2,000,000 supplementary luncheons for school children in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Southern mountains and for the children of migrant workers.

Other activities include child welfare, food, clothing, shelter, medicine, and nursing, day nurseries, and kindergartens, clinics in subnormal areas and maternity care. In China, the Foundation co-operates with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, and in Europe, Golden Rule dollars are being used to relieve the plight of Christian and Jewish sufferers from persecution.

Speaking of the portion of American income that goes to charity, Mr. Vickrey said the immediate goal was to raise the level from the present average of 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

"This increase of 1 per cent would add a total of more than $600,000,000 to the treasuries of our religious, educational, character-building, and welfare organizations and would help solve many of our major moral, economic, and social problems," he added.

Alaska Gains by 11,570 In Past Eight Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Alaska's population gained 2,922 by immigration last year, according to the annual report of the Collector of Customs for Alaska. Inbound travel from the United States and British Columbia was 36,825, outbound 33,903. Inbound travel showed a gain of nearly 800 over the year before, outbound a decrease of some 900.

From 1930 to 1938 inclusive, Alaska's population gain by immigration has been 11,570. This is a population increase of nearly 20 per cent.

Educators Give Their 'O. K.' To Married Women Workers

CHICAGO (AP)—Married women who toil outside as well as in the home got the green light from a group of University of Chicago educators.

In them they found stanch defenders against accusations of "unjustly" putting deserving men on the unemployment rolls.

The authorities who discussed the problem were Dr. Harry E. Millis, Professor Emeritus of Economics, and Dr. Paul H. Douglas, an Economist, and Dr. James A. Stouffer, a Sociologist.

While all three pointed out that the many-sided nature of the problem made any clear-cut dictum impossible, their consensus was that it's "O. K." for married women to work if :

They can maintain their household duties.

The male ego of their husbands is not too seriously wounded.

They will have children.

"Primarily," said Dr. Millis, "the increase in the number of women workers has resulted from the inability of the male population of working age to meet the increased demand for labor arising out of the development of new types of services and the expansion of the older types."

The explanation for this, Dr. Millis said, lay in the vast expansion of the "service" industries and the consequent increased demand for workers which has outstripped the male supply. For example, he said, in 1880 the manufacturing or "producing" occupations were overwhelmingly dominant. Today "service" industries employ nearly half the workers. The vast numbers of women employed as telephone operators and as operators in the beauty shop industry were cited as examples.

Women generally, he added, have not cut into male employment in manufacturing industries. But manpower is not sufficient to fill the demand in the new service fields—a demand which women are satisfying, virtually non-competitively.

The volume of women workers, Dr. Millis continued, is based on demand and supply, adding that there seemed to be no basis in fact for arbitrarily concluding that "working women" are unfair competition for men.

Dr. Millis' most recent study of the problem covered the 50-year period from 1880 to 1930. He conceded that "in many individual cases women have underbid men and taken their jobs and that employers have sometimes favored the 'weaker sex' because of their weakness as bargainers," but added that "encroachment of women upon the employment opportunities of men has not, as a general and long-run matter, been extensive."

Legislation designed to bar women workers holds little or no prospect for a solution of the problem, he said.

Dr. Douglas stressed the point that frequently the combined incomes of husband and wife permit the purchase of marginal "luxury" items that would not be otherwise possible, thus making broader employment possibilities for others.

The giving of fair expression to the educated woman, who, although married, feels the urge to put her schooling to practical use, was viewed by Dr. Stouffer as a factor of "basic importance" in adjusting the social problems of the women who work.

"Equal rights for women," he asserted, "have come upon us so rapidly that many of its implications have been poorly digested, if digested at all.

"Certainly blanket dismissal by saying 'it's all the fault of married working women' is inadequate—if not foolish and impossible.

"From a sociological point of view the answer might be in a soundly worked out compromise in which the problems of child bearing, congenial family life and economic stability are adjusted."

This, however, hinged largely, he said, on raising the general economic level and the answer was one for the economist rather than the sociologist to supply.

From the sociologist's point of view, Dr. Stouffer regarded the Nation's declining birth rate—which he attributed in large part to the fact so many married women are working—as of far greater importance than what he called the "much discussed industrial revolution."

First Idaho Ad Valorem Tax For Schools and Relief Laid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—For the first time in its history Idaho has levied an ad valorem tax for schools and relief. Two bills authorize the tax, one for $2,000,000 for public schools, and one for $2,800,000 for relief. The special revenues which heretofore had gone into the school fund as a continuing appropriation will now go into the general fund for budgeting by the Legislature.

In his campaign for election Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen made definite promises for enactment of "economy and efficiency" legislation, and as the Legislature elected with him had a working majority of Republicans—his own Party—these pre-election promises have now become the center of interest for the State in the first Legislature of his term in office, recently adjourned.

One of Governor Bottolfsen's pre-election talking points was the discontinuance of the so-called "continuing appropriations," which had led to innumberable complexities in their operations, as well as alleged abuse by traveling officials who drew in advance for their expenses and never caught up with themselves.

Local economists have declared that the recent legislation for discontinuance of this practice was the best act of the Legislature. Under the old law most of the fees coming into departments during the biennium might be expended by the departments, but under the new law all departments must live within the budget decided by the Legislature and the fees of the offices go into the general fund.

The $5 auto license was one of Governor Bottolfsen's pre-election promises. This was passed early in the session, but small farm trucks were not included. Agitation in favor of a $5 license for the farm trucks and the argument that expensive pleasure cars carrying some families operate under the low license, and the farm truck, the means of transportation for other families, operate under a more expensive license, continued, until during the closing hours of the Legislature, the bill was passed as an emergency measure under suspension of the rules including farm trucks in the $5 license.

Another plank of the Bottolfsen campaign was put into law in additional regulation of the purchasing agent, by requiring three men to pass upon the bids, and not permitting one man to decide as heretofore.

The administration of the State Liquor Commission was also changed to conform to the Governor's promises for a greater economy. The former board of three salaried men was replaced by a nonsalaried supervising board and a salaried manager.

The Idaho potato was remembered in two bills. Culls may not be shipped from the State except in containers not to exceed 12 pounds. It is expected that the expense of such small shipments will discourage their shipment. Certified seed potatoes are protected by the requirement of carrying the seal and inspection slip of the University Extension Division.

Junior colleges were aided by the Legislature enabling school districts or counties to petition the county commissioners to form college districts with a tax levy not to exceed two mills. Already the Boise City school district has made such a petition and a time of election has been set for the taxpayers and parents of eligible college students to vote whether or not they will establish such a school.

A veto defeated a bill limiting direct relief to Idaho folk of less than three years' residence. Commenting on the veto, Governor Bottolfsen said that it was within the power of the Department of Public Welfare to restrict disbursement of relief and that further he couldn't see the merit of limiting charity so as to exclude by law needy persons though of short time residence when the sentiments of humanity may dictate otherwise.

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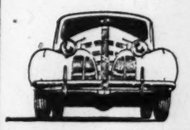

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Specific Steps Are Taken To Protect Older Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Specific steps to break down employer prejudices against workers over 40 as well as workers' own fears of being laid on the economic scrap-heap at middle age are being urged on Government and business by the Labor Department's Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers.

Reporting to Secretary of Labor Perkins that "the prejudice against hiring older workers rests largely on inadequate and erroneous impressions," the Committee has recommended a series of changes in public and private employment policy to lessen the difficulties now experienced by older persons in finding jobs.

Remedies suggested by the Committee, headed by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, included:

Adjustment of private pension plans to do away with minimum service requirements and limitations on age at entrance, thereby eliminating the inducement to lower costs by not hiring older workers.

Revision of employee contributions to group insurance plans in order to cover higher premiums for older workers.

Abolition of age limits for entrance into government service, except for positions requiring physical strength and endurance.

Absorption of the Government's retirement system by the Social Security System and suspension of the 15-year service rule now required for qualification for pension rights under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Study by the United States Employment Service of jobs or type of job most suitable to the middle-aged worker, with an offer of training facilities to enable him to adapt his skills and techniques to the new opportunities.

Re-examination by employers of their hiring policies in the light of the Committee's report to determine what occupations in their plants are particularly suitable for the employment of older workers.

Action by employees themselves through union contracts to break down prejudices against older workers.

"Any policy, private or governmental, which arbitrarily discriminates against employees or applicants on the basis of a fixed age is undesirable from the point of view of employees, employers and the public as a whole, and is not justified by the findings of this Committee," the report emphatically states.

The Committee did not belittle the problem with which it was appointed to deal. It found an "increasingly serious" situation among workers over 45. "While older workers are on the whole favored by seniority rules and general personnel policy," it said, "nevertheless when once they are displaced—whether by lay-off, technological unemployment, mergers, shut-downs or other impersonal causes—they find real difficulty in securing employment."

Findings of the United States Census and the Works Progress Administration were quoted to confirm this statement. Other studies were referred to, to back up the Committee's finding that older workers' unemployment is likely to be of much longer duration than that of young workers.

"Yet it is precisely during the middle years of life that workers acquire the heaviest family responsibilities, and their lack of employment means both deprivation and added burdens for the young," the Committee pointed out.

"Workers between 40 and retiring age," the Committee found, "are handicapped in three ways, by today's general unemployment, by the prejudices of employers, and by their own fears."

While the productivity records the Committee was able to get hold of were "too scattered" and "too incomplete" to warrant any general conclusion, none showed a decline in earning power with advancing age and in some instances the productivity of older workers was found to be actually greater than that of younger employees.

"We have found no evidence that would support, and much that would invalidate, a general prejudice against older workers on the score of age alone," the Committee said.

Studies are quoted by the Committee to show that older workers have fewer accidents than younger workers, although the severity of the accidents of older workers is greater. "These opposite trends offset each other so that the net cost is about the same throughout the age range," the Commitee concluded.

Chicago Joins The 'Over-Forty' Club Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Finding jobs, not for themselves, but for each other, is the object of members of the Men Over Forty Club, just organized here. Some 50 Chicago business executives, all of whom have earned $4,000 a year or more, each with an unblemished business and personal record, each now without a business connection, and each past 40 years of age, have pooled their labors, experiences, and ideas in a self-organized, self-sponsored, self-managed, and self-sustaining group.

Besides offering opportunities for its members to make business connections, it provides a reservoir of selected, skilled executives from which managements may draw immediately, without cost either to the member or the employer.

The organization is patterned after the Forty Plus Club of Boston, and is one of the first of its kind in the Midwest. There are no fees, no dues, and no charges of any kind. Though its immediate purpose is to obtain positions for its members, it has undertaken the additional task of combating all prejudices against the man over 40 in business or industry, one in which it is joined by many who have employment.

It is not altriusm, leaders of the group insist, which leads them to follow the policy of having each member seek fitting employment for other members. It is explained that what might appear to be boasting by an applicant becomes a statement of fact by another.

When an opening is found details are given the club's placement committee. Requirements and the qualifications of various members are matched. If a suitable applicant is found, a member of the committee talks with the employer. If the latter is interested, a meeting with the applicant is arranged.

Members not engaged in headquarters routine spend their days in assigned districts seeking openings.

Winnipeg Woman a 'First'

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) — For the first time in Winnipeg's history, a woman, Alderman Margaret McWilliams, is Chairman of the Civic Relief Committee. She has been a member of the City Council for five years.

Discusses Role of Women in Business

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Frances Perkins
United States Secretary of Labor

Woman's Sphere Is Ever-Widening

(Continued from Page 1)

family or to their own well-being, women can aid by establishment of the right type of community facilities, such as nursery schools, playgrounds, character-building and parent-guidance agencies and by educational efforts to break down prejudices against married women workers, which too often work great hardships.

Such a program seems essential since our civilization requires so many women to carry the double burden of homemaking and wage earning. Almost four million of the total 11 million gainful women workers were so reported in the 1930 census.

Women in paid employment have also various labor problems, some shared with men, others peculiar to their own sex. Through collective bargaining women wage earners can help to work out their own salvation. But assistance must come from other directions—from a foundation of good labor laws and support of good employment standards by intelligent public opinion. Women not in remunerative work, who often have more leisure than employed women, can do much to raise standards in the interests, not only of women workers, but of the whole labor market and national progress.

Strong as Her Women

"America will be as strong as her women," a slogan stressed by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, carries a freight of meaning and a warning that the health of women workers—the mothers of future citizens—must be safeguarded to develop a sturdy race.

Despite the real advances made in the past few years the program of assuring to all workers fair labor and living standards—adequate rates of pay and annual earnings, short hours, safe and healthful places of work, adequate support and care for wage earners incapacitated though old age or unemployment or industrial injuries, abolition of child labor, and proper housing—still falls far short of the goal considered desirable and possible in our American democracy. Opportunity, security, and equality for all is still the objective urged by socially minded people. Women have had a striking part in the building up of the better working and living standards already in force.

Women are not to any real extent taking men's jobs. It is rather that women and men have been adapting themselves to different ways of working as a result of the industrial revolution that changed into factory processes much of the work formerly done by women in the home and inevitably drew women outside the home to perform such jobs for pay, and to continue to share with men economic responsibility for home and family.

Women's contributions to the family exchequer are more important than the public realizes. The 1930 census shows that more than a tenth of the employed women in the United States were the entire support of their families. A much larger proportion of women are partially responsible for family maintenance. These groups comprise not only married women, those with broken marital ties, but also single women.

Special Tasks

Women for the most part are engaged in types of work long regarded as special tasks of women because they are better qualified for such or because men do not want these jobs except possibly as a stop-gap in a depression period. For example, 3,000,000 women are in domestic and personal service, most of them in household employment, laundries, beauty shops, and public housekeeping. About 700,000 are saleswomen or clerks in stores selling largely to women customers; more than 850,000 are teachers; 300,000 are trained nurses; 177,000 are social and welfare workers, actresses, librarians, musicians, teachers of music, dancing, athletics; and two million are clerical workers. Of the almost 2,000,000 in manufacturing, a large proportion are found in textile, food, and clothing factories, and other types of work formerly done by women in the home. Where women may be in competition with men as workers, elimination of the double wage standard—that is, lower rates of pay to women doing equal work with men—will go a long way toward settling some of the difficulties for both sexes.

Now all women, whether gainfully occupied or not, fall into the category of consumers, a class in recent years made aware of their responsibilities for helping to secure a fairer deal both for themselves and for workers. The more than 24,000,000 homemakers not in paid jobs plus the 11,000,000 gainfully occupied women, who are responsible for the buying of many kinds of commodities and who represent an impressive purchasing power, can exert great influence in both the commercial and manufacturing world in regard to quality standards for goods and labor standards for the men and women making the goods, if the right procedures are followed.

Closely tied in with consumer interests are those that have the somewhat broader label of community and citizenship demands. These if enumerated would stress the variety of the problems making a claim on women's attentions to an ever increasing extent. Through a number of different organizations millions of women are educating themselves about many social and economic matters and learning how to use their power in the right directions. Education, child guidance, social and church work, peace movements, enactment and administration of labor and social legislation, health programs—these are some of the vital matters to which women have devoted much time and effort with some outstanding achievements to their credit. But more and more women must lend interest and energy to co-operate in these essential movements so that all our citizens—men and women each making valuable contributions from their somewhat different viewpoints, abilities, and needs—may develop our democracy in such ways as to guarantee to all our people the greatest possible good.

Democracies of the West Are Urged to Ban Fascism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Seventy-seven leaders in government, university and church circles united today in signing an appeal to the International Congress of American Democracies meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, for co-operative efforts "to preserve and extend democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

"The message, which was also in the form of a greeting, was dispatched under the auspices of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, which announced on Saturday last a nation-wide organizational campaign in schools and colleges throughout the United States to further its objectives.

The Montevideo Congress has met with a view to uniting all liberal, political parties, cultural societies, labor and middle-class organizations of the Americas in a program of co-operative action to implement the Lima Conference. Special attention will be given to combatting Fascist penetration into the Western Hemisphere, to promote racial and religious tolerance and to the encouragement of inter-American cultural co-operation. It was described as "the broadest and most elaborate Pan-American congress ever held."

Must Admit Vulnerability

"Your meeting is an expression of our conviction that the democracies can no longer assume that the principles of freedom are unassailable," the message says; "that we may rest calmly in the belief that freedom has been attained and will never again be challenged. We know the economic difficulties of our times; that selfish nationalism has bred dictatorships which try to conquer the world.

"With you, we know that our fellow citizens must be made conscious of these dangers; that those who will not see the signs of the time must be shaken out of their lethargy and become militant members of the army of the defenders of democracy.

"Discussion of our problems is a necessary preliminary to action. Do not let us forget that deeds are demanded—not words. . . . Our danger lies in the distress engendered by the feeling of insecurity and is partly based on economic factors, partly on political ambitions of nations. We have seen that a people feeling insecure in the very fundamentals of its existence becomes readily the prey of demagogues without conscience who dangle before its eyes hopes of a secure future.

Must Battle Demagogy

"It must, therefore, be the task to eliminate the sources of the feeling of insecurity. More than that, we must strengthen the mind of man against the blandishments of demagogs. We must educate the whole people so that they may understand the sources of their difficulties.

"We must enable them to see through the viciousness of demagogic deception which builds up its machine by catering to the powerful instinct of hatred of innocent scapegoats in order to hide its own misdeeds. We must implant in the minds of our fellow citizens that human happiness can exist only when the spirit of human fraternity prevails and when equal rights are given to every individual to develop according to the gifts bestowed upon him by nature."

The message will be radiocast to Latin-America in a program dedicated to the Montevideo Congress on March 24 over Station W2XE of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The radiocast will be sponsored by the Pan-American Women's Association in co-operation with the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom and the Council for Pan American Democracy.

Education Called The Best Way Of Combating Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—At the first of a series of community rallies to be held in different sections of the city, sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Committee on Public Education. President Judge Harry S. McDevitt of Common Pleas Court No. 1 declared that "education is the only antidote for crime."

The Committee is setting out to acquaint Philadelphians with the financial problems facing the city's schools. It is concerned chiefly with the $5,000,000 deficit faced by the Board of Education and with methods for meeting it. In this situation, which has been met in some communities with demands that school expenses be cut, this Committe is convinced that school activities must not be curtailed, and that the problem is to see that the money is raised to carry on with them.

Education Pays

Sums spent for education are more than repaid by the reduction in a community's crime bill, which they bring about, Judge McDevitt insisted at this meeting in the Olney High School. "Most of our prisoners have no business being in jail," he said. "Education would have saved them, and education must save our children who are now growing up.

The daily cost to the United States of crime is $41,000,000, the Judge continued, and of education only $6,250,000.

It costs $2,200 to find, prosecute, and punish the average criminal, he said, while a high school education costs only $133 per year per pupil, a junior high school $117, and elementary school only $89 a year.

Prisons and Colleges

"Forty per cent of our prisoners are under 21," Judge McDevitt stated. "At the Eastern Penitentiary this minute there are 524 convicts between the ages of 18 and 21, serving aggregate sentences of 2,869 years. Our prison population increases 25 per cent a year, our college population only 8 per cent."

During the current school year the compulsory attendance age in Pennsylvania is 17 years. Beginning with the 1939-1940 season, pupils must stay in school until they reach the age of 18—with several exceptions, including those who graduate from senior high school before that age. The age at which attendance begins to be required is eight years, making it possible for home influence to be well grounded.

Where California Tax Money Is Spent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Tax Facts," as distributed in a leaflet by the California Taxpayers' Association, says that since 1933, Federal, State, and local tax collections have increased 90 per cent, to a total of $854,000,000 this year. The total assessed value of all real and personal property in the State for the current fiscal year is placed at $7,006,805,801, or $1,010 per capita. There are 5,089 Governmental units spending tax money and total expenditures of the State, exclusive of Federal aid, have increased 311 per cent between 1923-24 and 1937-38, the latter totaling $259,717,469. In 1929-30 $641,102 was expended for old-age aid in California, an average of $22.08 a month for the 2,046 beneficiaries; in 1938-39, the estimated expenditure of $49,536,879 in aid to aged persons averages $32.33 per month to 118,034 recipients.

Thirty-One States Ask Aid for Wild Life

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Thirty-one states have asked the Federal Government for funds to initiate wild life restoration projects, under the Pittman-Robertson Act.

Early projects begun under this Act, making available $1,000,000 this year to inaugurate a federal-state co-operative plan for wild life care, are predominantly management studies. Texas and New York, the Bureau of Biological Survey reports, are making game surveys. Colorado is making a detailed study of deer and elk. Utah is studying beavers; Woming, bighorn sheep, Pennsylvania, fur animal resources; Massachusetts, black ducks and Canada geese; Virginia, the distribution of wild turkeys; Michigan, control of raccoons; and New Hampshire, the ring-necked pheasant.

Tennessee undertook the first large land acquisition program under the federal-aid program. It is purchasing 18,000 acres of wild life habitat near Nashville.

The amount of funds available to a State depends on the size of the State and the number of hunting licenses sold. After the first year, Congress is authorized to appropriate annually for the wild life restoration program an amount equal to the revenue accruing from the 10 per cent federal excise tax on firearms and ammunition, or about $3,000,000.

The National Wild Life Restoration Program was conceived by Jay (Ding) Darling, noted cartoonist and former chief of the Biological Survey, who carried on a vigorous campaign to have firearms taxes and hunters' license fees used for conservation purposes.

Texas Had Many Names

Texas was known as Florida, Amichael, Panuco, New Philippines, Cibola, Quivera, Tejas, and Santa Fe before it became plain Texas.

France Policing Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 20 (AP)—The French Government took over all police and security powers from the Syrian Government today and French troops began military occupation of Damascus.

The action was decided upon in view of a growing revolt in various sections of Syria and continued rioting in Damascus, Homs, 100 miles north of Damascus, and other cities.

Rioting began March 18. Most of the demonstrators in Damascus have been Syrian Nationalists angered by France's failure to ratify the 1936 treaty giving Syria independence. Autonomy movements have been behind disturbances elsewhere.

Mazhar Pasha Raslane, who undertook to form a Cabinet March 18 four days after Lousti Hassar's Government resigned, so far has failed to round up sufficient support for a new ministry.

In the seacoast zone of Latakia, French troops were trying to crush autonomists who kept the entire region in an uproar with demonstrations for more than a week.

Syrian troops and police also were hard pressed to keep order in the wild Jebel Druse hill country where tribal leaders long have demanded full autonomy.

A third autonomy movement flared in the Pejr Ez Zor region of Central Syria.

Communications within the City of Damascus and between it and many of its suburbs were cut by demonstrators who chopped down poles to form barricades.

[France holds Syria and Lebanon under League of Nations mandate and in 1936 concluded treaties promising them independence this year. The French Parliament has not ratified them and riotous demonstrations have broken out in Syria from time to time.]

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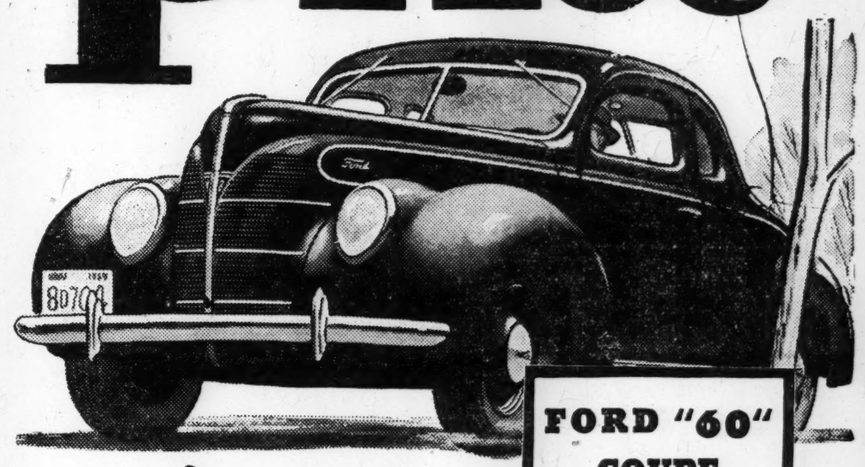

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Czech Raid by Hitler Gives Strength to Idea of Collective Security

World's Views on Hitler Coup Range From Peril to Peace

Reactions to Germany's seizure of Czecho-Slovakia were written not only in official but in individual comments throughout the world. They range from Japan's effort to present the coup as a contribution to world peace, to the Archbishop of Canterbury's characterization of the step as a challenge to the whole basis of the civilized order.

Civilization Challenged

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, said last night that Germany's conquest of Czecho-Slovakia was "plainly a challenge to the whole basis of the civilized order of mankind."

"We all know how much ordinary people of the world are longing for peace," the Archbishop said, "but it cannot be had when there is let loose among us this unreasoning assertion of force.

"The only answer that can be made must be made in the only terms which those who proclaim such a doctrine can understand."

Magnificent, Says Japan

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—Japan's "honest and sincere congratulations" to Germany on the newly acquired territory in Czecho-Slovakia awaited Reichsführer Hitler on his return to the Capital.

They were delivered by the Japanese Ambassador, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, in a message to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The message spoke of the Führer's "great successes in the last few days" and added:

"It is our firm conviction that the courageous decision of the . . . Chancellor, outstanding in magnificence, is a highly important step for the pacification of Europe and thus, Your Excellency, to Europe and thus for the maintenance of world peace."

General Oshima delivered the message after receiving telegraphic instructions from the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita.

Protest by Paderewski

CHICAGO (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish patriot and world-famous pianist, termed Adolf Hitler a "ruthless invader" who had "stampeded by marching troops the most sacred rights of a nation to independent life."

Mr. Paderewski, who helped organize the Polish Republic and was Premier of Poland in 1919, discussed Czecho - Slovakia's dismemberment in a letter to Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia.

"From the bottom of my heart full of indignation I do protest against the enslaving of your nation," Mr. Paderewski wrote. "It brings humanity back to the epoch of dark barbarism, it is a triumph of evil forces over both right and that divine spark the Almighty implanted in our immortal souls, the conscience."

Czech Boundary Defended

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, who served as American delegate to the Czech Boundary Commission after the World War, said March 16 he would make the same boundary recommendations he did then if he had it to do over.

The recommendations made by him and Allen W. Dulles, also American delegate, were accepted by the Commission.

"We felt there could be no permanent peace, no permanent Czecho-Slovakia," he said in an interview, "but we did the best we could." He declined to make any predictions about the future of Europe.

'Shrine of Democracy'

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (AP)—A plan to make the Czecho-Slovakian exhibit a shrine of democracy at the Golden Gate International Exposition was announced today by George Creel, Federal Commissioner at the Exposition.

Mr. Creel proposed a nation-wide campaign for funds to construct a separate building for the exhibit, now housed in the International Building.

"If Washington refuses to acknowledge the legality of Hitler's conquest of the Czechs, we cut here should do something for the Czecho-Slovakian exhibit on Treasure Island," Mr. Creel declared.

View of Polish Paper

WARSAW (AP)—Wieczor Warszawski, Polish Nationalist newspaper, calls German occupation of Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia Reichsführer Hitler's "first important mistake."

This step in expanding Germany's empire, the newspaper said, followed "the bad tradition of the Hapsburgs."

It attributed Nazi successes to Europe's fear of becoming involved in another war, but declared such alarm did not exist in Poland.

Hoover Against Force

RIVERSIDE, Calif., March 20 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said here yesterday that the United States should follow a policy of peaceful means with foreign problems, rather than one of force.

Europe's political crises involve highly technical problems difficult for Americans as a whole to understand, he said.

The statement was given in an interview, after he had addressed a closed meeting attended by 105 Republican leaders from San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial Counties. Mr. Hoover said he had discussed national and foreign problems.

Lloyd's Bars War Risks

LONDON (AP)—Despite widespread concern over the European situation, the huge agency of Lloyd's Underwriters reported March 20 it was not speculating on the possibility of war.

An official pointed out the underwriters only recently had been warned to accept only "legitimate risks" and that all speculative insurance was frowned upon.

Europe an 'Artichoke'?

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science at London University, compares Europe to an artichoke of which France and England are "the heart to be eaten later" by totalitarian powers.

"The policy of continuous surrender to the dictators," he said in an address to University of California students and faculty, "shows the fear that should Germany and Italy collapse, Bolshevism will be the residual legatee of all Europe.

"Europe is like an artichoke. The Nazis are eating, leaf by leaf. France and Britain are the heart of the artichoke, to be eaten later."

Reich Discovers Helium Source To Supply Zeppelins

OLDENZAAL, The Netherlands, March 20 (AP)—A new source of helium appeared today to have solved for Germany's Dr. Hugo Eckener the problem of getting helium for his zeppelins.

An authoritative source reported that Germany had discovered, just across the border from here, a large supply of the noninflammable gas which the United States, with a world monopoly refuses to sell to the Reich.

United States Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes, denied a permit to export the gas to Germany on the ground that it might be used for military purposes.

The German discovery was reported following long research and borings by geologists near Bentheim, Germany. The gas was said to have blown the lid off one shaft a few days ago and was now being held underground by a pressure of 150 atmospheres (2,205 pounds.

Sir Henry Lunn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Sir Henry Lunn, who passed on here March 18, was a strong supporter of the League of Nations Union, having visited the United States in 1926 to lecture on the Union, at many of the country's principal universities.

Following an adventurous career in which he was author, politician, lecturer, and missionary in India, Sir Henry became a candidate for the Rectorship of Glasgow University last year, with a platform of opposition to any business that excluded the small tradesman. He was defeated, although he drew a large vote.

He also championed the cause of the United Christian Front, having been British Chairman of the World Conference of Faith and Order at Lausanne in 1927.

World Affairs Notebook

German Expansion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German Empire at the outbreak of the World War in 1914 had an area of 208,800 square miles and a population of 64,925,900, excluding colonial possessions of some 1,134,139 square miles and a population of 15,000,000. It was reduced by the war to a European territory of 183,381 square miles and population of 60,900,197.

Recovery of territory began January, 1935, when the mining district of the Saar, ceded to France for 15 years by Versailles, was voted back to Germany by plebiscite of inhabitants.

Occupation of Rhineland by German troops March 7, 1936, despite demilitarization decreed by Versailles and agreed to at Locarno, was considered the necessary preliminary to further expansion. The same year the Reich denounced the Versailles clauses providing for international control over the principal German waterways, and repudiated the Versailles provision against refortifying Helgoland.

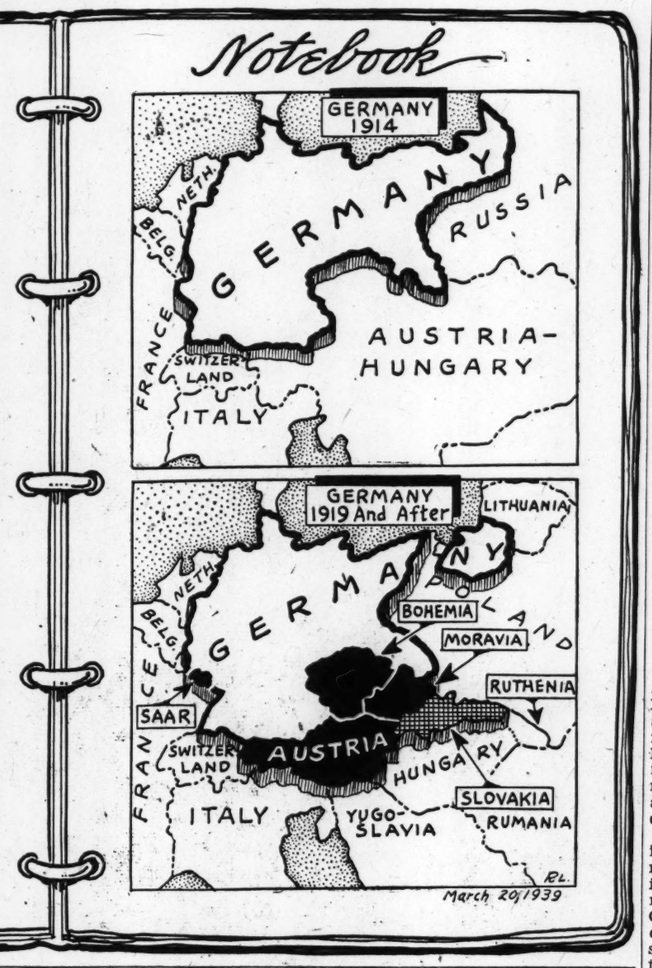
Germany's protectorship of members of the German race beyond the Reich's borders was proclaimed by Herr Hitler at National Socialism's sixth anniversary January, 1938.

Annexation of Austria March 13, 1938, after facing Vienna with the alternative of invasion opened the gate to expansion eastward and added 32,369 square miles to the Reich.

Munich conference Sept. 29, 1938, effected a pact between Britain, France, Germany, and Italy for cession of Sudeten areas by Czecho-Slovakia to Germany with guarantees for Czecho-Slovakia's integrity. German troops entered Sudeten areas Oct. 1. Later conferences in Berlin gave more of Czecho-Slovakia to Germany, 54,244 square miles altogether and 3,526,000 more population.

New Czech crisis came March 14, 1939, almost anniversary date of the fall of Austria. Czecho-Slovakia under pressure admitted German troops and became part of the Great Germany which now embraces 244,263 square miles with a population of about 85,600,000 or about the same as the British Isles and France combined.

A Monday Feature



Reich Press Warns Britain: 'Hands Off'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 20—Germany's attitude upon Prime Minister Chamberlain's Birmingham speech and the British, French, and American diplomatic actions refusing to admit the legality of the Reich's seizure of Czecho-Slovakia is clearly depicted in the officially controlled German press. It is that the Reich isn't prepared to tolerate any "interference" in its present Central European policy.

Comments of the official news agency on Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech, among other things, declared that the area in question cannot be considered in the British sphere of influence, but has for thousands of years belonged directly to German "Lebensraum," or living space. Incorporation of the Czech State, it continues, is in accordance with historical and geographical facts "as indicated in President Hacha's radiocasts before his visit to Berlin last week."

No Territorial Claims

Mr. Chamberlain's statement that Reichsführer Hitler had told him after the seizure of Sudetenland that Germany had no more territorial claims, is answered by the statement that Mr. Chamberlain has forgotten that Germany has not raised any territorial claims at the present time, but has entered, only in the interests of security, law and order, and peace, an area where a permanent source of danger existed because of intolerable excesses and one-sided agitation.

The Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, in an editorial entitled "Hands Off Central Europe," explained the German position quite simply and clearly.

The whole attitude of Great Britain during the last three days, it declared, is one of absolute lack of understanding, of political and historical ignorance, moral megalomania (Grössenwahn) and open enmity based upon clear power politics.

Britain's attitude, it continued, has raised the question as to whether the British press and certain British ministers really represent the true attitude of the British Nation. If they do represent this point of view, the editorial said, then Great Britain must in the future be regarded obviously as an enemy of the natural development of Germany and would compel Germany to abandon hopes of many years for an understanding with Britain and its policy.

Warning Note

The Beobachter added a warning note for anyone desiring to disturb the new German arrangement of Central Europe.

"Around us an empire is growing which gives Germans the position in Europe which was their due and is their due. The Empire will be eternal because the German people is eternal."

"The new foundations laid down by Adolf Hitler are the ancient platforms of that Empire which never existed for its own end but always bore the task of bringing peace to Central Europe.

"The peace of Central Europe is the peace of Europe if its omens are the power and strength of Germany. Adolf Hitler is Germany's power and strength and with that the peace of Europe! May no one dare to disturb the order."

Business for Krupp In Reich War Needs

By the Associated Press

Essen, Germany, March 20

Germany's soaring armaments production is reflected today in the 1937-38 report of the famous Krupp Works, the Reich's principal armaments manufacturing center.

Net profits amounted to 21,110,000 marks (about $8,444,000) compared with 16,230,000 marks in the previous year.

A dividend of 6 per cent was declared, a boost of 1 per cent over 1936-37 period.

The report said the concern employed a staff of 101,113 compared with 90,165 the previous twelvemonth.

BERLIN (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring, in a speech March 19, welcoming Reichsführer Hitler back from his tour of the newly acquired provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, offered in behalf of the entire German Nation a pledge "never to relinquish this gigantic, this great, and tremendously courageous creation of yours, come what may."

Field Marshal Göring reviewed the annexations of Austria and of the Sudetenland as acts of a liberator.

"Only a few months separate us from that great event (annexation of the Sudetenland), and once again destiny called and again, my Führer, you accepted the call," he said.

Security and Peace

"Now, my Führer, you have returned and not only brought to the Reich German brethern of the past, you now have brought to the Reich the security and peace, the splendor and greatness, and the creation of the great German Reich.

"This, my Führer, is the proudest moment of your life.

"When your standard was hoisted on Hradcany (castle in Prague), lashed by an icy wind, the whole great protected Germany was created. . . .

"Instead of thanks, accept today in the name of the entire German Nation the sacred pledge which is no mere phrase, the pledge never to relinquish this gigantic, this great, and tremendously courageous creation of yours, come what may.

Like Leader, Like People

"And if all things that are great cause envy and jealousy, we are high above that. It is inconceivable that behind such an heroic soldier there should not stand a heroic Nation. Like leader, like people.

"My Führer, you have made this people rich and honorable again, courageous and great, and to maintain this is the pledge of all Germans in this hour."

The entire Cabinet greeted Herr Hitler as he descended from the train from Vienna in Görlitzer Station.

Slovak Incidents Provoked, Halifax Says

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, today accused Germany of "deliberately" provoking incidents to establish an excuse for invasion of Czecho-Slovakia.

In a speech filled with vigorous words the Foreign Secretary virtually accused Germany of fomenting the secession of Slovakia from the Czecho-Slovak federation. He told the House of Lords:

"I find it impossible to believe that the sudden decision of certain Slovak leaders to break off from Prague, which was followed so closely by their appeals for protection to the German Reich, was reached independently of outside influence."

He said he made the statement because it "is claimed that the German Government was entitled to intervene on receiving a request for assistance from the dismissed Slovak Premier."

Lord Halifax condemned Germany's action as "the arbitrary suppression of an independent, sovereign State by armed forces and by violation of what I must regard as the elementary rules of international conduct."

His statement was made after Lord Snell, the Labor Peer, had opened debate in the Upper House with the charge that "there never was the least chance of converting the dictators of Europe into good Europeans."

In response, Lord Halifax declared Germany's action had been a "profound shock to all thinking people in this country and very far outside this country."

He stressed as "significant" that Germany's occupation of Bohemia and Moravia took place while the Czech President and Foreign Minister were traveling to Berlin "and before any discussion had taken place."

Referring bitterly to the manner in which terms of the German protectorate restricted Bohemian and Moravian autonomy, the Foreign Secretary said the situation was "summed up" by the fact that their "sovereign rights" now could be exercised only "in consonance with the political, military, and economic importance of the Reich."

He continued:

"It is not possible as yet fully to appraise the consequences of the German action.

"History records many attempts to impose domination on Europe, but all those attempts have sooner or later terminated in disaster for those who made them, and it has never, in the long run, proved possible to stamp out the spirit of free peoples."

Reich Expected to Gulp Memel

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—Juozas Urbsys, Foreign Affairs Minister of Lithuania, and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop conferred today on what Government spokesmen said was primarily the fate of Memel.

German newspaper editors told their foreign colleagues privately that the absorption of Memel was practically assured. While travelers reaching Berlin from the northeast of Europe reported troop movements.

A meeting of the Memel Landtag or Diet is scheduled for March 25.

Memel Re-Erects 'Kaiser'

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, in a dispatch yesterday from Memel, said a statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I, which Lithuanians threw from its base 16 years ago, was ceremoniously re-erected today under auspices of the Memel German Veterans Bund.

Danzig Awaits Reunion

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, March 20 (AP)—A Danzig Government spokesman declared today that the Free City was waiting anxiously for reunion with Germany but "our best information is that the time has not come for such a step."

"We are not looking for any immediate change in our status," he said. "We must rely on Berlin to make the decision for us."

Other sources said that return of Danzig to Germany, from which it was taken after the World War, would result from diplomatic negotiations and not from military invasion.

Czech Trade Halted To Toronto Region

TORONTO, (CP)—Carl Buzek, Czecho-Slovakian Trade Commissioner in Toronto, said March 18 he had been instructed to halt all business transactions in this territory. He added all negotiations between him and the new German protectorate will be cancelled immediately.

Reichstag Donates Books And Propaganda to Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Baron H. Rudt von Collenberg, German Minister, delivered, March 20, 1,500 volumes of Nazi literature and German research and cultural works to the Congress Library. The books included Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kamph" and were donated by the Reichstag.

Daladier Now 'Dictator' With Decree Power in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 20—Premier Edouard Daladier and his Cabinet today are virtually dictators in France, with powers greater than ever before have been accorded in peacetime.

The French Senate yesterday confirmed the Chamber of Deputies' action of March 18 in according these powers until Nov. 30. Until that date, France will possess a decree government capable of moving almost as swiftly and secretly as the totalitarian dictatorships.

Voluntary temporary abandonment of democracy in France indicated more than any other action the great gravity with which the French people face the Italo-German threat to European security. It is felt that only by placing France upon full war footing can general warfare possibly be avoided.

The French Government has been accorded plenary powers before for specific purposes, such as financial reorganization, but never such unlimited powers for all purposes. The Cabinet now is in position to issue any orders considered needful without consultation or approval of other constitutional organs.

Italy May Use Caution

While moving rapidly to place the Army and industry on a war basis, French statesmen are somewhat reassured by reports from other European countries, to judge by the Paris press. Anglo-French firmness in the face of Germany's latest move and Italy's unrevealed claims apparently has begun to have some effect.

From Italy, especially, came slight indications that Premier Mussolini may recognize the need for caution in the present crisis and may even reconsider his relationship toward Germany and the Anglo-French combination. If Signor Mussolini showed a more conciliatory disposition, observers believe France's most serious immediate problem would be capable of solution.

Change Made Smoothly

The French democratic system yielded smoothly and with only verbal resistance to the temporary dictatorial regime. In order to assure the Daladier Cabinet of eight months of supreme power without interruption, it is generally believed President Lebrun may accept re-election in April, thus obviating the necessity of reappointing the Premier as is usual after presidential elections.

The French people generally have accepted such developments with equanimity, although they have been asked to yield their most-cherished rights under the present regime. They are acting exactly as they would do in wartime and, in many respects, the atmosphere created by the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia appears here as a sort of undeclared warfare.

Daladier Program

PARIS (AP)—The French Government was reported March 20 to have decided upon regional mobilization along the Rhineland frontier as a warning to Germany to keep hands off Rumania, a French ally.

The only check on the decree power which Parliament has granted Premier Edouard Daladier is the approval that must be given by his Cabinet and by President Lebrun, who supports him.

By terms of the bill the Premier could dissolve political parties, ban public meetings and newspapers, prolong Parliament's life or dissolve it, or virtually put France in a state of mobilization without obtaining parliamentary approval.

Program Listed

This much of his program seemed certain:

1. Reinforcement of France's armed forces by calling specialists to the colors for the Army, Navy and Air Forces.
2. Speeding production of arms and other war industries by Treasury loans and by increasing working hours.
3. Buying war stocks abroad to meet gaps in French production of supplies of war materials.
4. Increasing working hours beyond the 40-hour a week limit imposed by the People's Front Government social laws in industries other than those producing war materials.

Before the vote, M. Daladier told senators the French-German "Good Neighbor" declaration, signed after Munich last Sept. 29, had been wiped out by Reichsführer Hitler's conquest of Czecho-Slovakia.

Premier Recalls Crisis

M. Daladier recalled France's mobilization during the crisis last September when Germany took Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland. His voice lowering, he commented: "It is perhaps because France, in the Munich crisis, gave an example of love for peace to Europe and to the world that her Chief of Government is authorized today to say that France is in a trench which she cannot leave."

Besides the far-reaching action taken in the Chamber of Deputies swift developments included the dispatch of a denunciatory note to Berlin, in concert with Britain, which declared Germany had violated the Munich Agreement by absorption of Czecho-Slovakia.

Unusual secrecy surrounded a hastily-called Cabinet meeting March 19 but political observers agreed the first plenary decrees would start the recall of troops and would be designed to bring the French Army's standing strength to nearly 1,000,000 men.

Ambassador Reports

Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, who—like the British Ambassador to Berlin and the German envoy to London—was summoned back "to report," arrived March 20 and went immediately to see Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet. The Premier instructed the Foreign Minister and Foreign Office experts to inform Rumania, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia and Poland of the French note to Berlin and of his new plan to move as fast as the dictators, both at home and abroad.

The vote by which Premier Daladier was granted dictatorial powers was 286 to 14 in the Senate.

In the Chamber of Deputies four separate votes of confidence preceded the final vote. The first Chamber vote, 334 to 258 on a Rightist motion that the Chamber refuse to discuss M. Daladier's demands, was followed by an opposition motion to refuse decree powers, which was defeated, 316 to 262. The third vote, on a motion to limit the powers, supported the Premier, 328 to 254, and the fourth vote on a Leftist amendment to prevent interference with "public liberty" by decree was defeated, 321 to 261. The final vote in the Chamber granting the Premier decree powers was 321 to 264.

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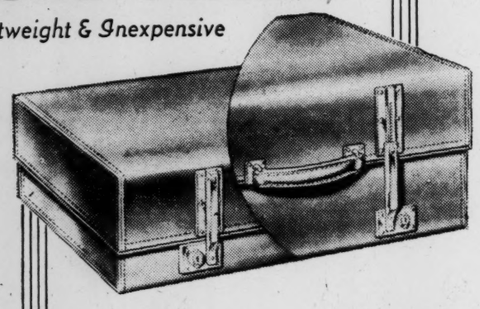
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Washington Embassies Added to Reich as European March Proceeds

Beneš Calls on Americans For Defense of Freedom

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, pleaded with Americans yesterday "not to tolerate the conceptions and ideas now trying to dominate Europe."

In a nation-wide radiocast, he declared that with the dismemberment of his native country—which he described as a "most brutal crime perpetrated by an invader" —"freedom is being guillotined."

"The United States," he said, "has a very great role to play in the approaching battle for the victory of the spirit against the sword. Be ready for that conflict and be strong —people of democracy!"

Discussing the meaning of the recent Czech crisis, Dr. Beneš, now a visiting professor at the University of Chicago, told of the history of his people, their geographical position, their long struggle for liberty, and their attempt to form a "true" democracy after the World War.

"From the beginning," Dr. Beneš said, "it has been a battle for the existence of the state. A dictatorship cannot tolerate freedom. A dictatorship can permit no liberty, no freedom, no democracy in its vicinity. It was and is and will be a battle for existence by a free nation opposed by a totalitarian state which denies freedom. With the subjugation of Czecho-Slovakia, freedom is being guillotined."

Accepted First Sacrifice

Speaking of the Munich pact, Dr. Beneš said that the Czech people were called upon to sacrifice territory in the name of world peace with the pledge by the four great powers of the integrity of the country's remaining boundaries.

"And yet, one of those powers which signed the Munich pact has now brutally broken all its pledges and obligations, has invaded the territory of the Czechs and Slovaks, has established a so-called 'protectorate.'

"It has imposed its regime of terror, of secret police, of racial and religious persecution, its regime of concentration camps, its regime of complete suppression of free press and free speech, its regime of brutality and inhumanity—and that power has declared that all this is done in the name of peace in Europe.

"This dictator has assured peace —the peace of the cemetery!"

Self-Determination Abused

"Don't believe that it was a question of self-determination for a minority. . . . This last tragic event must now finally open the eyes of the whole world to the fact that the Czecho-Slovak Nation was from its beginnnig condemned by the dictators. With the subjugation of Czecho-Slovakia, freedom is being guillotined. And nobody in the United States on in the world should forget that the regime which is now attempting to kill freedom in Czecho-Slovakia is based on these three groups of conceptions:

"First of all, the regime does not recognize any obligations unless it is expedient for it to do so; it will fulfill no promise; it will respect no law; it will keep no pledge; it will show no tolerance, either political or religious; it will admit no right to property either of state or of individuals unless it considers it expedient to do so. And for every crime against human decency it will always discover a pretext.

"Second, the only principle on which this regime is based is the rule of force and violence. This regime can maintain no respect for the idea of right. It preaches that the only right is might—force and violence. If you look back through the pages of history you will find that this is the system which was always termed the age of barbarism. Today it would rule the world as the age of brute force.

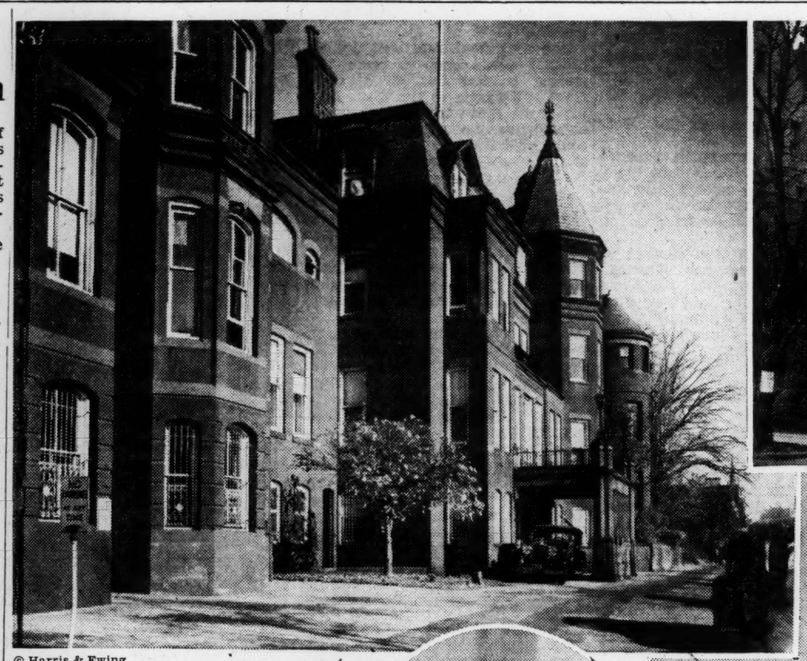
"The third basis of this regime is the simple use of the old slogan 'the end justifies the means.' And in their minds that end means one thing only—the success of their rule of brute force, which is combined with the propaganda of lies which they have elaborated both internally and internationally as a weapon, and as a most important factor in maintaining this regime, and in deceiving the world as to their real intent. This whole theory has been made into a state system, a system which today undertakes to subjugate Czecho-Slovakia, a system which has begun to rule throughout my country and which tomorrow will extend its terrorism still further. . . .

Whole World Endangered

"There will be no peace, there will be no respite, there will be no order until the crimes that have been committed in Europe are wiped out, until there is again respect for the given word, until the idea of honesty—personal honesty and state honesty—is re-established, until the principles of individual and international liberty are secured, and until real courage takes command and requires that brute force must stop.

"Don't forget that it is not only Europe that is involved, not only Central and Southeastern European Nations, the French Nation, the British Nation, and Scandinavian Nation, the people of the United States, but the whole world that is in danger, not only from war but from the destruction of every high concept of human morality, by the demolition of every fine concept of liberty, by the disintegration of every concept of honesty and decency. That is the danger today. A society which continues to tolerate such a state of things will be destroyed and will disappear. . . .

"During the last months, and especially in the period that preceded and followed the September crisis, I have many times been attacked personally. I have never answered. I never shall answer. But until my last breath I shall continue the fight for the freedom of my people and for their rights, and I am sure that my Nation will emerge from this struggle as it has done many times before in its history, as brave and as proud as she has been throughout the past, and having always with her the sympathy and the recognition and the love of all decent people in the world. And there is no more fitting place for me to make this declaration, than in this free country of Washington and Lincoln."



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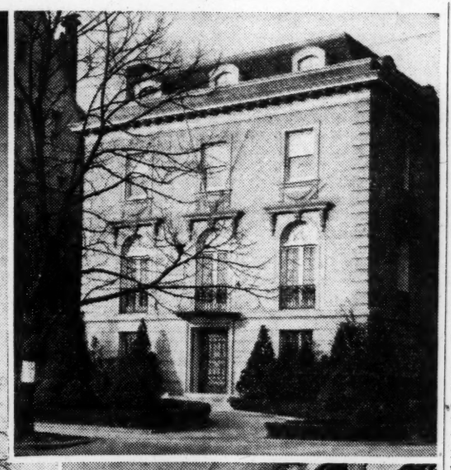

Col. Vladimir S. Hurban
Former Czecho-Slovakia's Minister to the United States refuses to turn Legation over to Reich.

Acquired Austrian Legation and Czech 'Stronghold'
Former Austrian Embassy (top) now belongs to Germany. The Czech Legation (lower) is still held by Colonel Hurban.

Senators Oppose Proposed Changes In Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Senate isolationists will make a last ditch fight against the Pittman cash and carry amendments to the Neutrality Act, it became certain today.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, immediately after Senator Pittman introduced his resolution, attacked the program in strongest terms, while Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan was understood to be holding his fire until the Administration had formally committed itself to the proposal. Senator Pittman in his address last night insisted that his amendments were introduced at his own initiative and that he was speaking for no one but himself. Backing Senator Clark are a group of at least a dozen Senators who signed the La Follette Resolution for a national referendum before the United States enters a war.

First soundings of Senate sentiment here indicate a probable majority for the Pittman changes in the Neutrality Act, but with the situation still clouded by fast moving acts in Europe. In any case there is a certainty of a fight of extreme bitterness if the Pittman amendments are pressed. In favor of such amendments, such a conservative as Senator Alva B. Adams, (D) of Colorado, for example, who has hitherto resisted the Administration point by point in budget matters voiced the views of a big center bloc when he agreed informally today that Neutrality Act revision is necessary because of European events.

Reich's Washington Property Still Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—The farther Adolf Hitler marches in Europe, the more property the German Government collects in Washington.

The Germans will soon own three mansions on Massachusetts Avenue and they have been renting a fourth as a residence for Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, their Ambassador, who has been called home.

Right next door to the Czecho-Slovakian Legation, on which Germany already served ouster proceedings, is the former Austrian Legation, taken over from Ambassador Edgar L. G. Prochnik a few months ago.

Vladimir Hurban, Minister of Czecho-Slovakia, has no intention of giving another Washington building to Germany.

"My Government, put through the third degree, yielded to the occupation of my country and was deposed," Mr. Hurban contends. "But I am here in the United States as the representative of my people and the Czecho-Slovakian Legation still stands, if only as a symbol that my people is still alive and that the extinguishment of the liberties of a free and independent people, according to Mr. Welles (Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles) will be only temporary."

On down near the center of the City stands the old red brick German Embassy which stood dark and unoccupied during the World War years. It is now used as a chancery.

Some time ago the German Government purchased a large lot on S Street, near the home of former President Wilson, where it intends to build as soon as its relations with this country are more settled.

And what happens to the ousted Ambassadors when a German secretary comes along with marching orders? Mr. and Mrs. Prochnik moved to a smaller house around the corner. He is lecturing at Georgetown University. She has become an agent for ladies' fineries.

Like Mrs. Prochnik, Mrs. Hurban is American-born which makes it seem likely that the Czech Minister and his wife may decide to settle down in this country also.

The Czech property which Dr. Hurban is adamantly refusing to turn over to the German Embassy on the ground that the capitulation of President Emil Hacha to Hitler is "unconstitutional" is assessed at approximately $115,375.

Hungary Feels Pressure to Become Reich Ally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 20—There are indications that responsible persons in Government circles are seriously considering the advisability of forming an immediate military alliance between Hungary and Germany.

This trend finds expression in several ways. For instance, Istvan Milotay, prominent member of the Government Party and Editor-in-Chief of Ug Magyarsag, daily newspaper close to the Government, has just written a striking editorial covering the whole front page in which he demands that Hungary enter into an alliance with Germany and assume all risk of victory or ruin.

"This is a period between storms," he said. "Germany won't stop at Prague, but will continue to march onward. It didn't occupy Czechia (Bohemia and Moravia) merely for the sake of seizing war materials, but as a starting point for further advances. Germany will begin another offensive in a few weeks or months and Hungary will then take sides. It cannot remain neutral. It must go with or against Germany, but to go against Germany is ruinous, so Hungary must throw in its lot with the Third Reich."

This represents the conviction of many Hungarian statesmen. On the other hand, sentiment against Germany probably never has been stronger in many sections of the Hungarian population than it is at present. A majority of citizens appear to think that Hungary going to war on the side of Germany would be the wrost of all possible catastrophes. If such a war were lost, Hungary would be almost annihilated, they say. If it were won, Hungary would be swallowed up in the Third Reich and be Germanized.

Consequently, an unusually active opposition to an alliance with the Germans is being carried on. One widely read daily has published a leading article saying Hungarians would not suffer subjection as did the Czechs, but would fight. The number of Hungarians who are against Germany is believed to far exceed those who support the Reich, but the issue probably will not be decided by sentiment. Pro-Germans almost always have won in Hungary. Through the centuries, Hungarians almost always have found themselves not only on the same side as the Germans but in some sort of a common state organization with them.

The nationality slogan has been superseded by an historical one that is exceedingly attractive to Hungarians. This State has vast historical lands to recover and Germany could make many attractive offers of territory in other countries. Thus many informed observers believe if and when Reichsführer Hitler's Army resumes its eastward attack, Hungarian troops will march beside it.

France Holds Keys To Czech Legation

PARIS (AP)—Keys to the Czecho-Slovak Legation were handed over to the French Foreign Office March 18 by Stephan Osusky, Minister from the vanished Republic, who declined to surrender his Legation to German diplomats.

It was considered possible the Foreign Office might retain the keys since France has formally notified Germany it considers the absorption of Czecho-Slovakia illegal.

Hitler Gives Jannings Goethe Award for Acting

BERLIN (AP)—Chancellor Hitler awarded the Goethe medal for art and science to Emil Jannings, the actor, March 18.

Resurgence of League Urged

OTTAWA, March 20 (CP)—Times are too serious and the need for mutual help too insistent, for common sense to neglect the League of Nations "of which we are still members and to which the majority of nations are still pledged," Warwick Chipman of Montreal, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the League of Nations Society in Canada, said here March 18.

Speaking at a public luncheon of the Society, he stated that "instead of treating our bonds like a scrap of paper, let us realize, before it is too late, our own dependence upon its (the League's) mutuality and let us reassert our obligation and our claim.

"The League's provision for mutual defense is precisely for the time when aggressor nations are so in rebellion against it."

Mr. Chipman said that a League policy for peace can count on the help of the United States. "The frontiers of peace are found to need a common defense. President Roosevelt with the support of a large public opinion in his country, is now saying the sort of thing the League should be saying, with a meaning that cannot be mistaken."

Fund to Aid Czechs Blocked in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The balance of money in the national Aid Czecho-Slovakia Fund to assist refugees will not be forwarded to Prague since Germany has swallowed up the little Republic, the national executive of the League of Nations Society in Canada decided at a week-end meeting here, March 19.

It was decided at the meeting here to seek advice from the National Committee on Refugees and Victims of Political Persecution on ways of using the fund to aid Czech refugees.

Anti-Jewish Party Loses Zurich Vote

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP)—The anti-Jewish "firm hand" Frontist Party lost its six seats for the City of Zurich in the Grand Council, or legislative body of Zurich Canton, first tabulations of election figures showed March 20.

The defeat of the Frontists was widely interpreted in the press as a significant demonstration of voters' determination to maintain Swiss democratic principles. The population of Zurich Canton is almost entirely German-speaking.

Architect Drops Job

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Harry Francis Cunningham today informed Dr. Hans Thomsen, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy, that "it has become impossible for me to continue in my present capacity as associate architect for the proposed new German Embassy building in Washington."

Mr. Cunningham, in a letter to Dr. Thomsen, said German Government architects have delayed since last September sending him data necessary to the work and have thus deterred him and his collaborators.

Moreover, he wrote, the events of the past few days were "offensive" to his American ideals.

Strong 'Stop Hitler' Move Obliterating Party Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Party lines were obliterated as Republicans and independents joined Democrats, pulpit, and press here today in support of the Administration's stand against the forceful overthrow of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic by Reichsführer Hitler last week. Sentiment here was seen as strongly crystallizing for the formal protest the State Department is expected to present.

Meanwhile arrangements are being made for a mammoth demonstration by the newly formed American Council against Nazi Invasion, which announced today it had obtained Police Department approval for a "Stop Hitler" parade through mid-town Manhattan next Saturday. Spokesmen for the Council said they expected at least 250,000 persons in line, led by Czecho-Slovakian Societies and other national anti-Nazi groups.

The parade will start at noon from Madison Square Park, whence it will move west in Twenty-sixth Street to Seventh Avenue and thence north to Thirty-ninth Street, where a special reviewing stand will be erected near the offices of the Czecho-Slovakian Consulate at 1440 Broadway. The parade will then proceed west to Eighth Avenue and north Columbus Circle, where a mass meeting will hear speakers.

The Hitler coup in Czecho-Slovakia was seen here in all quarters outside the pro-Nazi groups as a distinct threat to liberty. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, on his return here Saturday afternoon from the San Francisco Exposition, declared that the denunciatory statement by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, represented the people of this country "absolutely."

Endorsement of the Administration's stand as reflected in the Welles announcement also was voiced by United States Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, when he spoke to reporters after addressing a luncheon meeting at the National Republican Club here.

"I think it was a little overdone in some of the language used," Mr. Taft said, "but I certainly approve the Government registering disapproval of such high-handed grabbing as Hitler has put on in the past few days."

Mr. Taft came out firmly for this country arming, at the same time declaring in favor of the United States keeping out of war, "if we possibly can."

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside Church, pleaded for a united Christendom to oppose "isms" of all kinds and to stand for tolerance.

The Right Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, preaching in the newly opened nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, urged a program of moral and spiritual rearmament.

The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, preaching in Marble Collegiate Church, declared that the question before the world was whether it would allow a "—madman to destroy civilization."

Many members of the Czecho-Slovakian colony here attended services at the Jan Hus Presbyterian Church at First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street to hear their pastor, the Rev. Frank D. Svoboda.

"We must trust in God for the immediate safety and ultimate delivery of our people and relatives at home," the Rev. Mr. Svoboda urged hundred and sixty-six leaders in 117 cities in 39 states, representing a cross section of education, art, literature, labor and the professions, are joined up with the Volunteer Christian Committee to boycott Nazi Germany, according to an announcement by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Committee, today. Each have signed a pledge not to travel on German vessels, not knowingly to buy German goods, or set foot on the territory of the Third Reich.

Dr. Schieffelin said that among the signatories are "122 distinguished scientists associated with 47 institutions of learning in 30 states, 25 presidents of colleges, 52 professors, 12 well-known authors, 4 bishops, 4 leaders of the women's peace movement and 6 economists.

The Voluntary Christian Committee has opened offices at 136 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Nazi Boycott Pledged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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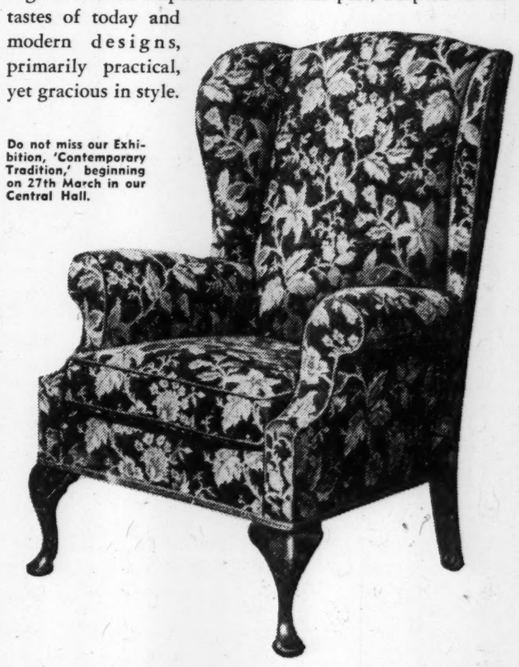

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British Weigh Economic Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Mar. 20—Spurred by action of the United States in imposing a 25 per cent tariff increase on all German goods, the British Government is studying schemes designed to reach Germany's Achilles heel: economy.

Remembering Herr Hitler's own statement, "Germany must export or die," attention is being focused on possibilities of financial and commercial pressure which might help make the Reich realize that it cannot continue its present line of action with impunity.

An immediate move came with the British announcement to send a trade mission to Rumania to help strengthen that Nation against German economic pressure. Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and as such a Minister of the Cabinet, announced the new move in the House of Commons.

Gold and oil are the two spearheads in Britain's economic counter-attack. This has in effect gotten under way tentatively in the form of Government action stopping any further withdrawals of Czech funds from London, which are today reliably estimated at £30,000,000.

Another financial measure which is now being considered contemplates action under last July's Anglo-German payments agreement which at present allows Germany to acquire annually about £6,000,000 in cash beyond trade paid for in British goods. To abrogate this accord would presumably require a month's notice, although quicker action is not entirely out of the question.

Such financial moves as these would, it is felt in City circles here, be a serious embarrassment to the Reich, although admittedly they would not have sufficient amplitude to operate as an effectual check. There is no official indication so far that Britain will follow America's example in imposing higher tariffs on certain German goods, but it is understood that this might be considered later.

As far as oil, the other point of economic pressure, is concerned, several extensive schemes are being considered, though only in tentative fashion. These mostly are directed at preventing Germany from receiving any more of Rumania's seven million tons annual output. This, it is claimed here, can be arranged if Britain, France, Poland, and Russia would agree to help, both by taking increased imports of oil and wheat from Rumania and by promises of support if it came to a showdown in holding the strong passes in the Carpathian mountains which stand between any German forces approaching from the west and Rumania's main oil fields.

Wide World

Oliver Stanley

President of British Board of Trade announces sending of trade mission to Rumania.

The line taken by advocates of this positive policy of economic countermeasures is indicated by Mr. Robert Boothby, Conservative Member of Parliament, who says today, "Every consideration of moral and political strategy points toward a close entente with Poland, Rumania, and the Balkans." Such entente, he says, would "secure the oil fields of the world for ourselves and our allies, together with much timber and grain. It retains definite value for a weapon of blockade. Last but not least we can get at it by sea."

Whether such strong policy of economic counterattack, backed by new British commitments in Eastern Europe will prevail, is by no means certain as yet. At present a tussle is going on behind the scenes at Whitehall. On one side are those like Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who argue that such commitments would unduly hamper Britain's freedom of maneuver in foreign policy. On the other hand, are those who share the rapidly growing feeling voiced by Mr. Anthony Eden in the Sunday Times when he demanded "closer cooperation abroad" as well as "unity at home."

Hudson Visits Poland

WARSAW, March 20 (AP)—Robert S. Hudson, British Overseas trade Secretary, had an opportunity today to get an appraisal of the situation in Rumania, where Germany seeks fuel and food for its expanding domain.

After being received at the Foreign Office by Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, Mr. Hudson had a long talk with Miroslav Arciszewski, Acting Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and for many years Minister to Rumania. Mr. Arciszewski is considered an authority on Rumania.

Mr. Hudson arrived here yesterday on a trade tour of Northern Europe which includes visits to Moscow and other Capitals.

[British Prime Minister Chamberlain canceled a scheduled visit by Mr. Hudson's mission to Berlin as "inappropriate" after Germany dissolved Czecho-Slovakia.]

Rumanian Trade Concessions Expected to End Reich Talks

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 20 (AP)—Rumania appeared ready today to make economic concessions to Germany but stood firm against the surrender of any political rights.

Negotiations between Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, German trade expert, and the Rumanian Finance Ministry were taking place here. The discussions were said to be approaching a conclusion in an atmosphere of "understanding on both sides."

But it was also asserted that no political problems nor German-Rumanian relations were being discussed. Rumanians admitted that their trade with Germany would be increased to a marked degree, but they said that the complete German demands were not being met.

Firm on Sovereignty

There was to be no yielding of any political points, they insisted.

[A British trade mission to Rumania was announced in the British House of Commons. Earlier the Rumanian Minister, Viorel Virgil Tilea, declared after visiting the Foreign Office:

"I am very happy, this morning."

He declined to state the reasons for his jubilation but some believed he may have gained a British pledge of some sort of support for Rumania if it resisted comprehensive economic demands by Germany.]

It was revealed that the German absorption last week of Bohemia-Moravia considerably affected the Rumanian military position. This is because many of Rumania's guns and other military equipment were built by the Skoda works, now in German hands. The problem of getting replacements for these armaments was made difficult.

Rumania, like Czecho-Slovakia before it, looked to the West today for help in resisting German pressure while a Government spokesman acknowledged Rumania must grant a major share of its trade to the Nazis.

The spokesman said that a compromise along such a trade line seemed possible but the Government still looked to the West, hoping to be saved from an economic dependence on Germany which could give Rumania somewhat the status of a German colony.

Mobilization Avoided

There was no general mobilization here, nor were any of the yearly classes called in full. The standing army, however, formed the backbone of the defenses. Authorities said enough soldiers were at their posts to prevent a surprise from any quarter.

Much of the Rumanian strength was concentrated along the southern border of Carpatho-Ukraine, now part of the Kingdom of Hungary, which has extensive territorial claims against the Bucharest Government.

As the story of Germany's trade desires was told today in informed quarters the first German proposals, several weeks ago, contemplated German absorption of about 50 per cent of Rumanian petroleum and agricultural products.

It was reliably reported that it was proposed that the Rumanian lei bear some definite, fixed relation to the value of the German mark and that German enterprise be given concessions for the manufacture of cellulose products in the Orested Delta of the Danube.

Then came the unforeseen German coup in Czecho-Slovakia. Apparently stimulated by this success, Germany was said to have increased its economic pressure on Rumania.

The additional pressure came at a moment when Rumania's tactical position had been weakened by lengthening the frontier with only nominally friendly Hugary. Rumanian officials, however, confirmed the German contention that their trade demands had not taken the form of an "ultimatum."

Rebukes Reich

Acme

Maxim Litvinoff

Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Law Is Urged to Bar Buying Of Munitions by Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—The possession of industrial arsenals of arms and tear gas was linked by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee today with "large employers of labor who refuse to bargain collectively with legitimate labor unions."

The Committee, in a formal report, recommended congressional action to restrict purchase, possession and use of "industrial munitions."

The Committee reported that between 1933 and June, 1937, $1,255,312 worth of tear and sickening gas was purchased by employers and law-enforcement agencies, chiefly "during or in anticipation of strikes." The largest individual purchasers were corporations, the Committee reported, and their total far surpassed those of law-enforcement purchasers. The biggest purchaser of gas equipment in the country, the report said—the Republic Steel Corporation—bought four times as much ($79,712) as the largest law-enforcement purchaser, Ohio National Guard ($20,234).

"The possession and use of industrial munitions by employers is the logical end of a labor-relations policy based on nonrecognition of unions," the report said, "in oppostion to the spirit of the national labor laws."

With the report, the Civil Liberties Committee concludes its study of what it terms "the four chief instruments of anti-unionism—strike-breaking, industrial espionage, private police systems and industrial munitions."

Summarizing its findings on $490,598 worth of gas purchased by the 80 largest private purchasers between 1933 and 1937, the Committee finds 80 per cent was bought during, or in anticipation of, labor trouble and that $364,507 was purchased before or during strikes in which "union recognition was the exclusive or contributing factor."

The Committee attacks industrial purchase of tear gas weapons "in quantities many times greater than those required by the police departments of some of our largest cities." Asking for additional legislation, the Committee finds:

1. State laws do not now impose adequate protection around industrial munitions.
2. Congress should regard industrial munitions "as the function and manifestation of a labor policy based upon a fundamental opposition to the principles of union recognition and collective bargaining. Legislation should not deal with the problem separately but should link it with strikebreaking services and private police systems."
3. The national firearms act should be broadened to apply its restrictions to industrial munitions.
4. Machine guns, along with offensive chemical weapons, should be confined in their use to responsible public authority. The committee says "the weapons endow the possessor with an overwhelming power of coercion which, in tense situations, constitute an incitement to their use. They are not weapons which, in a democracy can be entrusted to private interests."
5. The committee concludes that it would be impossible to regulate pistols and rifles in this connection.
6. Agents of the employer, whether deputized or not, "should be confined to the premises within which he is actually conducting his business."

Britain Seeks Common Front

(Continued from Page 1)

will, they would have recovered one of the lost provinces they have been clamoring for ever since the World War ended.

Report of Ultimatum Denied

The possibility that Hungary might allow German troops the right of passage on the way to annex Rumania's oil fields is thought here to have important connection with reports of a German economic ultimatum to Rumania which gained currency over the week end.

It is strongly denied both in Berlin and Bucharest that there ever was an ultimatum. It is explained that a German suggestion was put forward in course of friendly discussion of a new trade treaty—indeed it is merely an exact reproduction of a suggestion made to and rejected by Yugoslavia about six weeks ago.

The circumstances were such on this occasion that Rumanians were able to use the opportunity to find out both through the ordinary channels of diplomacy and by a personal telegram from King Carol to King George whether the British Government is still disinterested in the question of Rumanian independence as it had shown itself to be in the recent past.

The response was highly reassuring from a Rumanian viewpoint. Indeed, it can safely be said that whereas up to the time of the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia, the British Government had let it be known that it was not interested in the independence of any of the Balkan States except Greece and Turkey, it is now deeply interested in the independence of the whole Balkan Peninsula—provided the inhabitants of those States take up arms in their own defense.

Indeed, it is now only a question of how far Britain for geographical reasons is able to help those States, and whether Britain's military and economic power is sufficient to warrant these States resisting the superior military might of Germany.

In No Mood for Delay

Meanwhile British public opinion evidently is in no mood for delay in establishing a new defensive front against German aggression. Political experts agree that confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's leadership has markedly returned since his speech at Birmingham Friday, but the cry today is all for words to be translated into deeds. There is also strong feeling that those who stood for a policy of collective security similar to that which the Government is now adopting should be brought into the Cabinet.

These include Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper who resigned as Foreign Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty in protest over the appeasement policy, and Mr. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, who had been critical of the Government, urging a stronger line.

But the possibility of an all-party Cabinet on lines Mr. Eden suggested last week is stated to have receded—partly because Labor at present refuses to listen to the idea of compulsory national service, which a considerable section of the present Government's supporters is now urging.

On all sides, however, it is coming to be realized that in the modern world, war can be fought without guns, and that it is time for the western democracies to use the weapons closest to their hands, namely, their enormous financial and economic power if guns are to spiked. The American initiative in this direction is being closely studied here.

Refugees Flee Rumania

BEREGSZASZ, Hungary, (AP)—Hundreds of Hungarian families, expelled from Rumania, crossed the frontier into their homeland March 19.

Families who arrived in Hungary by six frontier posts along the Carpatho-Ukraine border said they had been dispossessed of farms before expulsion.

Refugees, carrying but few belongings, were taken by Hungarian soldiers into the interior in requisitioned farm wagons. They told Hungarian officers Rumanian officials had declared:

"We want no Hungarian speakers here."

Refugees will be cared for by the Hungarian Government.

Meanwhile concentration of Hungarian troops in the Carpatho-Ukraine, occupied by Hungary at the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia, continued.

An official statement March 18 announced the Hungarian Army was in full control of the Carpatho-Ukraine, easternmost province of Czecho-Slovakia.

Hitler Recalls Envoy

BERLIN (AP)—The German Government recalled its Ambassador to Great Britain, March 18, to "make a report."

At almost the same time it was announced Germany had rejected protests presented by the British and French Ambassadors against "illegality" of Germany's action in absorbing Bohemia and Moravia.

The brief announcement which accompanied the summoning home of Ambassador Herbert von Dirksen from London said the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France were informed the German Government could not entertain the protests, since they "lacked every political, legal, and moral basis."

It was made several hours after Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, took a train to London to report to his Government on developments in Central Europe.

Captured Czech War Material Gives Germany Year's Leeway

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Mar. 20 (AP)—How much military equipment Germany gained through establishing her control over Bohemia-Moravia is a question raised here with Germany's domination of the former Czech state.

Military experts estimated that what Germany got in material alone would enable her to hold out in any way about a year longer than she could have a week ago.

They emphasized this was only a guess, for information on what military power Czecho-Slovakia possessed was known solely to the Czech and German General Staffs.

As important as the actual weapons were a gold supply of about $100,000,000, the potential capacity of the country's great munitions factories and its mineral wealth.

Czecho-Slovakia had, among others, the Skoda Munitions Works, which turned out some of the finest fighting equipment in the world.

Germany obtained full equipment for 1,500,000 men, which in the opinion of experts is new and first class. She also got gas masks along with other accoutrements, about 1,500 first-line planes and as many second and third-line bombers.

Brünn, in Moravia, is the world's largest machine-gun manufacturing center.

The belief abroad that the Skoda works had fallen into German hands before proclamation of the protectorate was denied by experts who should know. They gave these munitions-producing factories as one reason why Germany wanted to be master of the little republic.

A large interest in the works formerly was held by Eugene Schneider, a French arms maker, who sold his interest to the Czech State after the Munich accord.

Krupp in Control

There had been reports that in reality not the Czech State but the German Krupp concern had obtained the Schneider interests.

The German Army invited young Germans in Bohemia-Moravia—now German citizens—to volunteer. A special call was made to officers and non-commissioned officers who served in the Czech Army.

Meanwhile, a parade of between 6,000 and 8,000 German troops down St. Wenceslas Square March 19 gave the first real indication of the strength of the German Army garrison in this former capital of Czecho-Solvakia.

A fair-sized crowd of silent, motionless people watched the parade staged as a part of German Army Day, observed throughout Greater Germany.

Parts of the 4th and 16th Army Corps under the commands of Lieut. Gen. Viktor von Schwedler and Major General Huppner, including about 4,000 infantrymen, a battalion each from the air force and field gendarmes, six anti-aircraft batteries, motorcycle and bicycle companies, 200 tanks, and 100 pieces of light artillery, required two hours to pass the reviewing stand of Gen. Johannes von Blaskowitz, military ruler of Bohemia and commander of the Third Army Group, which comprises three army corps.

Diplomats Prepare to Leave

Further evidences of complete German absorption of Prague were seen today in preparations understood to be under way for removal of the British Legation staff and members of the British colony.

No definite date was set but it was said a diplomatic train would leave Prague within a few days. The United States Legation said it had not yet received instructions.

Mrs. Marie Moltova, social worker who has been in custody since Thursday, was released today. Offices of a New York newspaper, sealed since March 15, were permitted to reopen.

Germans opened 35 soup kitchens formed by the "Bavarian Assistance Train" which Nazis use at the Nuremberg party congress and other Nazi rallies.

$5,000,000 Slander Suit Filed by Long Associate

NEW YORK (AP)—A $5,000,000 slander action was filed in State Supreme Court March 18 by the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, one-time associate of the late Huey Long. The Rev. Mr. Smith charged in his complaint naming 11 defendants that a "March of Time" newsreel had slanderously associated him with Father Divine, Harlem Negro cult leader, and with Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini. His complaint also alleged he had been characterized in the newsreel as a "rabble rouser" and a leader of "the lunatic fringe."

Named as defendants were the March of Time, Inc., Time, Inc., owner of the March of Time Corporation; Westbrook Van Vorris, commentator; R. K. O. Pictures, Inc.; Radio Keith Orpheum Corporation; R. K. O. Booking Corporation; R. K. O. Distributing Corporation; Roy K. Larsen, editor and director of the March of Time; Jack Glenn, photographer; the Newsreel Theaters, Inc., and Rockefeller Center, Inc.

Essay on South Secures $1,500 Duke Press Prize

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—A manuscript on "Freedom of Thought in the Old South," by Dr. Clement Eaton, head of the Department of History at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., was announced March 18 as the winner in the $1,500 centennial prize offered by the Duke University press. The manuscript was selected from more than 40 dealing with social, literary, or artistic history in the United States.

Dr. Eaton is a native of Winston-Salem, N. C. Before going to Lafayette he taught at Whitman College at Walla Walla, Wash., and Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Presentation of the prize will be made at a dinner here April 5.

Pan-American Solidarity Columbus Tribute Theme

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, (AP)—Pan-American solidarity was stressed by United States and Dominion officials at a round of formanl ceremonies March 19 including the laying of wreaths in honor of Christopher Columbus in the oldest cathedral of the New World.

Later members of the American delegation headed by Senator Theodore D. Green (D) of Rhode Island were given keys of the City at a banquet in the City Hall and visited the site of a Columbus memorial lighthouse to be erected by 21 American nations.

Naval Race Hinted

BERLIN (AP)—Whether Germany eventually would abrogate the 1935 Naval Agreement with Britain became a subject of discussion here March 20 as informed German editors forecast that the Reich would take up the race in naval armament as soon as practicable.

At the same time, it was seen that Germany would bend every ounce of energy toward keeping up the strength of the air arm.

While Reichsführer Hitler was believed in consultation with high ministers at the Chancellery after a survey of his territorial prizes, the Berlin newspaper B-Z am Mittag cited the British-German Treaty as evidence of a German desire for friendship and added warningly:

"If the impression were to obtain in Germany that the English people are to be psychologized into conceptions which would make them most embittered enemies of Germany's existence, then logically the German tendency in the direction of an equalizing readjustment would be put to a radical halt."

The Frankfurter Zeitung: "It would not have been difficult for us to build a larger fleet. The meaning of the Treaty seems not to have been grasped in England."

Dr. Karl Silex, for many years London correspondent of Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and now the paper's Editor-in-Chief, published a "serious word to England." He asked: "Is England for or against us, for or against our Reich, for or against our continental position?"

Like his colleagues, Herr Silex declared Germany could easily build more ships than the treaty limit of 35 per cent of Britain's fleet.

Moscow Tranquil As Litvinoff Note Denounces Coup

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP)—Although the Nazi steamroller advanced last week to within several hundred miles of the Soviet Russian border, Moscow has remained as usual one of the calmest capitals in the world.

Soviet citizens learned last night that their Government had refused to recognize Adolf Hitler's absorption of Czecho-Slovakia and had condemned it as "arbitrary, violent and aggressive."

It is against a background of calm confidence in Moscow that the chances of Soviet co-operation with the western democracies must be considered.

Vice Defense Commissar L. Z. Mekhli's prediction was recalled as especially significant today. In a recent speech he said that any attempt to invade Soviet Russia would result only in "multiplying the number of Soviet republics," and added:

"Comrades! The time is not far off when our armies—international because of the ideology which dominates them—answering insolent enemy attacks, will help the workers of the aggressor countries to throw off the Fascist yoke, free them from the capitalists and liquidate capitalist surroundings."

Diplomats Gather at Ball

A footnote to the situation was a masquerade ball in the Italian Embassy. There were colorful costumes, and furtive conversations among diplomats in every secluded corner.

Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff did the Lambeth Walk with the rest of the crowd. Shortly afterwards he went into one huddle after another with various envoys. Once an attache of the German Embassy appeared waving a document and asking, "where is the Ambassador?" Thereupon the Ambassador and his gaily costumed staff retired to a cloakroom for a conference.

A Russian note to Germany March 19—following similar action by the British and French Governments—asserted that "in the absence of any expression of the will of the Czech people, the occupation of Czechia (Bohemia and Moravia) by German troops and subsequent actions of the German Government cannot but be considered as arbitrary, violent and aggressive."

Refer Also to Slovakia

The note added that "the above remarks also refer in their entirety to the change in the status of Slovakia, subordinating the latter to the German Empire, which was not justified by any expression of the will of the Slovak people" and that "far from eliminating any danger to universal peace, (the actions) have, on the contrary, created and enhanced this danger . . . and dealt a fresh blow to the security of peoples."

It further charged that "the actions of the German Government served as a signal for gross invasion" of Carpatho-Ukraine, easternmost province of Czecho-Slovakia, by Hungarian troops.

The note was signed by Foreign Commissar Litvinoff and addressed to the German Ambassador in Moscow, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg. It answered notes from the German Ambassador announcing the German coup.

The note rejected outright the German contentions which were advanced as justification for the seizure of Czecho-Slovakian territory.

New German Air Unit

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring announced today formation of a new air force command for Germany's new eastern domains, a move officially described as "a tremendous strengthening of the German Air Force."

In official quarters it was said this step meant "exceeding all plans hitherto made for building up" the Reich's already powerful military aviation.

General Göring, as Air Minister, announced the new command would be known as Number Four and would embrace Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, and parts of the Sudetenland and Silesia.

Franco Issues Ultimatum: Unconditional Surrender

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier) March 20 (AP)—Spanish Nationalists were reported today to have refused the Republican Government's requests for an "honorable peace" and to have insisted on Madrid's unconditional surrender in the civil war.

Dispatches from Burgos, Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco's capital, said his answer to an offer to open peace negotiations, broadcast by the Madrid Defense Council, was "surrender."

The official radiocasting station at Burgos declared that "our leader has prepared an army which will carry to the last village of Spain the only honorable peace, the peace of arms."

"That is the only means of making certain war will not flare up again."

General Franco, Nationalist dispatches said, would ignore any moves of the Madrid Government except outright capitulation.

The Madrid Defense Council March 18 addressed a peace offer directly to the Nationalist Government in a radiocast from Madrid.

[Gen. José Maija, head of the Republican National Defense Council, said in Madrid March 19 that he had received no reply to the appeal for peace negotiations.]

General Franco's preparations for an offensive against the Republican-held zone continued rapidly.

Douglas Named to High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the vacancy, was born in Maine, Minnesota, and lived the first 22 years of his life in the West, mostly in the Pacific Northwest. But his adult years have been spent on the Atlantic seaboard; in Columbia University Law School; in a New York law firm; as teacher of law at Columbia and Yale, and since 1936 as Chairman of the SEC.

The appointment was probably influenced by geography, and the fact that there was no member of the Court born or resident west of the Mississippi. But an even more potent and less-noticed reason was Mr. Douglas's expertness in knowledge of the modern corporation. He is now guiding the investigation of the Monopoly Committee as well as the affairs of the SEC, and in his background is keen, first-hand acquaintance with the vast structures which loom over American economic life.

Doesn't Like Bigness

By more than coincidence, Mr. Douglas is just as much a critic of "the curse of bigness" as was the retired Mr. Justice Brandeis, whose place he takes. In the recent life insurance investigation of the Monopoly Committee, Mr. Douglas's views on bigness were given free play. In an interview, he explained how much better he considered it would be if the $5,000,000,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company were actually ten $500,000,000 companies scattered geographically throughout the country, diversifying their investment and advantages.

Mr. Douglas's expertness in the field of corporation law rounds out the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Frankfurter, President Roosevelt's most recent appointee, brought to the high tribunal an unrivalled authority in academic law. Mr. Justice Reed was the New Deal's most accomplished legal advocate. Mr. Justice Black, the first Roosevelt appointee, brought social conscience and fervor—from the Administration viewpoint, at least—to the tribunal. And now Mr. Douglas brings skill in unravelling the affairs of the vast economic and financial combinations which dominate modern life.

New Court Follows Pattern

The geographical reason for the Douglas appointment has been much emphasized. Mr. Justice Butler, who lives just east of the Mississippi at St. Paul, Minn., is the farthest-west justice now on the bench. Recently retired Mr. Justice Sutherland and Mr. Justice Van Devanter were Westerners, though not by birth. Including those two, only four justices from the Far West have ever sat on the High Tribunal. The others were Mr. Justices Field and McKenna.

Mr. Douglas is one of the youngest men ever named to the High Tribunal. He is only 40 years of age, having been born in Maine, Minn., on Oct. 16, 1898, the son of a Presbyterian home missionary. At the age of five he was taken to the State of Washington, which comes nearest to being his native state. He graduated from school and college there, taught school for two years at Yakima in the sun-baked Inland Empire, and then came east to make his career.

Thorough New Dealer

He is a thorough-going New Dealer, but his administration of the SEC has been generally praised, and the Monopoly Committee has not been a witch-hunt. Mr. Douglas looks and talks like a Westerner—breezy, informal, slangy. His rumpled tow hair is hard to control, his eyes have been narrowed by bright suns and his skin toughened by Inland-Empire winds. His eyes are steel-blue, and he is what might be called a hard-boiled idealist. If you talk with him in his office he is likely to pull out the desk slide and hook his legs over it.

He has two children, and his wife was photographed last week helping the Washington, D. C. hotel strikers. He lives modestly in Washington. Mr. Douglas has been publishing authoritative books on business organization since 1931, and making special business studies for Yale University and the Government since long before the New Deal.

In view of Mr. Douglas's Western background and his reputation for fairness in the SEC, there does not seem to be any real doubt about his confirmation in the Senate. And if confirmed, he will become the second-youngest man ever to don the robes of the Supreme Court. In 1811, President James Madison nominated the great Justice Storey of Massachusetts, who was 32 years old at the time. The appointment was derided at the time, but "Joe" Story, whom Josiah Quincy called "that country pettifogger," stayed on the bench for 34 years. Mr. Douglas has many years of service ahead of him.

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Adelaide: Exhibition Buildings, North Terrace, 8 p. m., April 22.

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Dorset

Poole: Regent Cinema, 3:15 p. m., April 2.

France

Paris (First Church): Salle d'Iéna, 10 avenue d'Iéna, XVIeme, 8 p. m., April 3. In English. French translation read at 9:30 p. m.

Germany

Frankfort, Oder (Society): Kirchenraum, Lindenstrasse 5, 4 p. m., April 2.
Pforzheim, Kirchensaal, 8 p. m., April 6.

Switzerland

Geneva (Second Church): Salle Centrale, 9:15 p. m., April 4. In English. French translation read at 8 p. m.
Lausanne (First Church): Maison du Peuple, 8:30 p. m., April 6. In English. French translation read at 8:30 p. m.

South Africa

Cape Province

Muizenberg: Pavilion Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Natal

Durban (First Church): City Hall, 3 p. m., May 7.
Durban (Second Church): The Pavilion, Ocean Beach, 8 p. m., May 4.

United States

California

Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Escondido: Escondido Elementary School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 26.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Rugby and Gage Avenues, 3 p. m., March 26.
Inglewood: Inglewood Union High School, 231 South Grevillea Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station WFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 30.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., March 28.
Los Angeles (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, Van Nuys, 3 p. m., March 26.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., March 31.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.
Los Angeles (organization at Los Angeles City College): Twenty-sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 470 North St. Andrews Place, 8 p. m., March 27.
San Diego (Third Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Thirteenth Street, 3 p. m., March 26.
San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 2 p. m., April 1.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway, 12.10 p. m., March 30.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 15 East Boulder, 8 p. m., March 31.
La Junta: Church Edifice, 701 Santa Fe Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.
Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., March 30.

Connecticut

Meriden: High School Auditorium, Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 27.

Georgia

Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 1.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 31.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Auditorium, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., March 28.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 8 p. m., March 28.

Indiana

Marion: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 26.
Washington: Court House, 8 p. m., March 31.
Dubuque (Society): Gold Room, Hotel Julien, 8 p. m., March 31.

Iowa

Fort Madison: Church Edifice, Avenue E and Seventh Street, 3:15 p. m., March 26.

Kansas

Dodge City: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Mayfield (auspices First Church, Paducah): Hotel Hall, 8 p. m., March 28.

Louisiana

De Ridder: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., March 26.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., March 20.
Watertown: Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 21.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., March 23 and 24.
Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Cambridge (Organization at Radcliffe College): Agassiz Theater, Agassiz House, 8 p. m., March 27.
Hingham: Sanborn Auditorium, Hingham High School, Central Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 30.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, Muskegon Avenue and Third Street, 8:15 p. m., March 27.
Sturgis: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., March 26.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 133 South Van Brunt Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., March 26
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., March 31.
St. Louis (Joint lecture): Orpheum Theater, 1 p. m., April 1.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall Hotel, 8:15 p. m., March 30.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., March 31.
Summit: Auditorium, Summit High School, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Vineland: Reber School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.

New York

Buffalo (Fourth Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 27.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., April 1.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 28.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
New York (Fifteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Sherman Avenue, 10:30 a. m., April 1.
Oceanside (auspices First Church, Rockville Center): Oceanside Junior High School, Foxhurst Road, 8:30 p. m., March 28.
Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, 717 South Warren Street, 4 p. m., March 26.
Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine, 8:30 p. m., March 27.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount: Rocky Mount High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Southern Pines: Church Edifice, East New Hampshire Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

Ohio

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 1.
Delaware: Willis High School Auditorium, West William Street, 8:15 p. m., March 27.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 26.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., March 27.
State College (Organization at The Pennsylvania State College): Auditorium, Home Economics Building, Campus, 8 p. m., March 30.
Washington: Young Women's Christian Association, 42 West Maiden Street, 3:15 p. m., March 26.
Wayne (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Radnor High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 31.
York: York Theater, East Market Street, 3:15 p. m., March 26.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Texas

Austin: Texas Federated Women's Club, 2312 San Gabriel Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Eastland: First Baptist Church, 8:30 p. m., March 27.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, Rivermont Avenue at Rhoads Street, 3:30 p. m., March 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. April 2, 16; May 7, 21; June 4, 18; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13 and 21.46mc; at 7 p. m., on 6.04 and 11.73mc, April 2, May 7, June 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 2, May 7, June 4.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30.
New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 16, May 21, June 18.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, March 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 2, May 7, June 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 2, May 7, June 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; May 1, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

$3,054,621 Goes To Atlanta Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for a $3,054,621 slum clearance project for Negroes in Atlanta, Ga., to add 660 more dwelling units to the present University Homes Project already in use, have been made public by the Atlanta Housing Authority.

The new project is to be built on 30 acres adjacent to the University Homes, and will have 78 new buildings to be known as the John Hope Homes, in memory of the late John Hope, President of the Atlanta University System.

The buildings will be fireproof of one and two stories, with a total of 2,310 rooms, each building containing from four to 16 family units with a separate back entrance and a front and back yard. The average construction cost per unit is estimated at $2,600. Each building will have an individual design.

For each room per month a tentative rental of $3 is planned without public utilities, or $4.20 if hot and cold water, lights, heat and electrical refrigeration are added.

The John Hope Homes will replace 425 slum units now in existence on the land, 62 per cent of which are without baths, 44 per cent without toilets, 22 per cent without running water, 46 per cent declared unfit, and 78 per cent substandard.

Atlanta has been allotted $14,250,000 for a low-cost housing program. Besides the University Homes project for Negroes already in use, and the present John Hope Homes for which plans have been made, still another building project for Negroes is planned. In addition to the Techwood Homes, a low-rental housing project for whites which has been in operation for some time in Atlanta, there is planned another $3,300,000 housing project for whites to be built adjacent to Techwood, to be known as the "Clark Howell Homes," and still another building project for whites, plans for which are as yet undecided.

Chamberlain Keeps Peacemaker Picture With Nose All Gone

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain drew a laugh at the conclusion of his speech last night when he recalled an incident in his January visit to Premier Mussolini of Italy.

"When I was visiting in Rome the other day a lady came up to me and said, 'I want to give you a photograph which I had specially taken of your great predecessor,'" the Prime Minister recounted.

"It appeared my great predecessor was Augustus, the Roman Emperor of whom there was a bust inscribed with the words: 'Peacemaker of the World.'

"When I got home and opened the parcel I was shocked to see the bust had been so maltreated there was nothing left of the nose and hardly any of the features were recognizable.

"That photograph now stands in my room in Downing Street with the inscription: 'This is what happens to peacemakers.'"

'Look Pleasant for the Policeman, John'

Wide World

Beverly Hills, Calif., Traffic Cops Now Carry Cameras

Since motorcycle policemen in the Hollywood suburb now are equipped with candid cameras, officials hope that they will be able to obtain photographic evidence in traffic violation or accident cases, or even in instances of felony, which can with difficulty be refuted in court.

Private Housing Companies Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—A program designed to attract private capital into the slum-clearance and low-cost housing field, thus decreasing the need for public subsidies and lightening taxation, is proposed by the Special Committee on Housing of the Merchants' Association of New York in a report made public today.

The creation of two new types of corporations—public utility housing corporations and local district improvement corporations—are favored, they to have the power of eminent domain to carry out large-scale slum rehabilitation plans, subject to certain restrictions and to supervision by a State agency.

These corporations, the report declares, should be permitted to adopt financial policies designed to make investment attractive and should be authorized to provide economic housing of any grade on recognized areas, recognizing an obligation to provide for low-income families living in the slum area houses which may be demolished.

Would Enlarge Functions

It is also proposed to enlarge the functions of the State Board of Housing to include supervision of public housing loans and grants of the two new types of corporations and co-ordination of public and private housing developments.

Holding that the numerous housing bills introduced in the Legislature in Albany fail to take advantage of provisions in the recent housing amendment to the State Constitution intended to encourage private investment in housing, the Association announced that it was prepared to assist in drafting bills to reduce the need for public subsidies.

The report is being placed in the hands of all members of the Legislature and it is urged that housing bills now before that body be redrafted to place public housing on an economic basis.

In criticizing existing housing bills, the committee declares that "in none of the bills is there recognition of the possibility that many low-income families may have to live in modernized old houses."

"None of these bills stipulates that rentals to be charged shall have any relationship to economic rent," it continues.

"No consideration appears to be given to the question of whether the provisions are of a nature, under present conditions, to stimulate large-scale private-enterprise housing or replanning projects."

Economic Rent Recommended

The report also recommends that "legislation should make it mandatory that economic rent for each public housing project should be determined by the supervising authority in accordance with principles defined by law, and that each public housing project should be required in its annual report to indicate the difference between economic rent and the actual rent at which suites are offered to tenants, in such manner as to indicate both the benefits to tenants obtained by subsidies and the cost of such subsidies to taxpayers."

In explaining the difference between public utility housing corporations and the local district improvement corporations it proposed to create, the report declares:

"In the first kind, equity investment would consist, principally, if not entirely, of capital subscribed in cash. In the second type, the equity would be represented principally by shares of stock given by the corporations to present owners and mortgagees in exchange for their claims on the property and in its present and potential earning power. Concurrent legislation would be required to empower institutional mortgages and trustees to make such exchanges."

The Association's Housing Committee is under the chairmanship of Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Inquiry Starts On Plane Crash

ALDER, Wash., March 20 (AP) — Aviation experts are here to inquire into the crash of the commercial, four-motored Boeing stratoliner, which resulted in 10 fatalities on Saturday.

Victims of the 10,000-foot plunge included A. G. von Baumhauer, Aeronautics Engineer for the Netherlands Government; Peter Guilonard, Assistant Manager of the Royal Dutch Air Lines; and several American airmen.

Federal and Boeing officials studied the twisted wreckage of the $500,000 ship to determine whether a structural faul was responsible. Thomas Hardin, of Washington, D. C., Vice-Chairman of the Air Safety Board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, directed the Federal investigation, while R. J. Minshall, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Boeing Aircraft Company, represented the builders.

In the crash, one motor fell clear of the plane itself and lay buried two feet in the ground several hundred feet from the main part of the wreckage. Eye witnesses said the motor dropped from the plane before the ship itself began to disintegrate under the force of its fall.

Liner Called Nonmilitary

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—G. Grant Mason Jr., Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority's Foreign Problems Committee, said that the Boeing stratoliner, which crashed at Alder, Wash., "had no military implications whatever."

Utah Legislature Steers Safe Course Of Conservatism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah's Twenty-Third Legislature has closed a session of 60 days, with little disturbance to the economic or legislative fabric of the State. Its accomplishments were measured more by what it declined to do than by particular changes in Utah law. In this respect it declined adoption of revolutionary departures, but clung tenaciously to the so-called reforms of its predecessor.

The Utah Legislature revamped old-age pension laws for the avowed purpose of eliminating "chiselers" from pension rolls. Pensions, under this action, will be paid on the basis of age and need rather than on age alone.

It frowned upon homestead-tax exemption compromised with sponsors of this proposal with a law to exempt personal property up to $300 from taxation. It defeated competitive tax proposals, such as a tax on natural gas to help the coal industry and generally steered clear of legislation which would serve as trade barriers, including a chain-store tax proposal.

The Legislature relieved business of the average monthly inventory tax, substituting in its place a year-end inventory for tax purposes. It passed an enabling act, permitting cities to enter low-cost housing projects and adopted a Fair Trades Practices Act for agriculture by which Utah farmers hope to stabilize prices on farm products.

Legislators removed the perpetuity feature of the Teachers' Retirement Act, voting a direct appropriation of $400,000 for this purpose instead of 6 per cent of the teachers' pay roll, as required by the old law. Two new junior colleges were authorized, one in Richfield and one in Roosevelt.

Taft Tells G. O. P. to Adopt Policy of Aiding Industry

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Charging the Administration with insincerity in its recent overtures to industry, Senator Taft (R-Ohio) asserted today that the Republican Party must assume leadership in giving encouragement to business. This can be done, the Ohio Senator said in an address prepared for delivery before the National Republican Club, by the elimination, as far as possible, of Government fixing of prices, wages and business practices.

Added to what he called a tremendous burden of taxation caused by inefficient management of relief, Senator Taft contended that Government regulation and competition under the New Deal have discouraged private activity. "More men have gone out of business in the last five years than have gone into business, because of the complete uncertainty whether they can survive a constant Government interference," he declared.

"What then," he asked, "should be the Republican program? It must combine a policy of encouragement to private industry, which can put millions of men to work, with sincere and effective administration of relief measures to assist directly the lower income groups. It must recognize the absolute necessity of relief measures in this country for many years to come.

"We must assist the lower income groups by direct relief, by work relief, by old age pensions, by unemployment insurance, and by some form of housing subsidy.

"Americans must be assured that they will not be met by Government competition in their field of business activity.

"They must feel that Government expenses will be held down as far as possible.

"They would like to know that the currency is stable, the Government's fiscal policy sound, and all danger of inflation of the currency removed.

"If we could restore business activity to the conditions which existed in 1928, we would have a national per cent more than we have today. If income of $90,000,000,000, nearly 50 it could be done then, why can't it be done now?"

'Raincoats' for Tin Developed in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Tin plate, that high-priced and easily damaged product of the steel plants, now is going on ocean voyages protected by raincoats.

A new type of rubber "raincoat" to protect the tinplate from salt air and spray has just been designed by a box manufacturing corporation and is being adopted by the steel companies which sell tin plate to foreign countries.

Formerly when tin plate was destined for export, tin boxes were made as containers to protect the shiny tin sheets against the salt air and dampness and spray, since the plates might be easily rusted—and these tin boxes were rather expensive. Especially grooved wooden boxes, however, were used for shipping the plate in the United States.

A factory at Martin's Ferry, O., hit up a plan to use the ordinary wooden boxes, spraying the interior of the boxes with latex, the rubber material that is used for making rubber gloves and other articles, until a waterproof sheet of rubber is formed within the box.

Population Up One-Third

The population of the United States increased 33 per cent between 1910 and 1939.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

have an Interest in this Financial Statement

YOU—THE PUBLIC—At any time you may be a claimant against a Liberty Mutual policyholder as the result of an automobile accident or in connection with your duties in business as an employee. Therefore, you have a direct and personal interest in the financial security of Liberty Mutual. For, rightly, you want prompt, full payment of your fair claims for damages. Furthermore, you want to *avoid* injury; thus you also benefit from the work Liberty Mutual is doing to prevent accidents in manufacturing plants, stores, on construction jobs, and on the highways. Finally, as an insurance buyer you benefit through Liberty Mutual's ability to live well within its income and, under its strictly mutual plan of operation, return substantial cash dividends to policyholders. As a policyholder you would have shared in the total dividends of $68,000,000 which have been returned since organization twenty-seven years ago.

MORE THAN 2,000,000 WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

—These are the employees of Liberty Mutual's Workmen's Compensation Insurance policyholders. They know from personal experience the value of Liberty Mutual's specialized accident prevention service provided by 185 safety engineers. Every day, wherever men and women work, this service is saving crippling injuries and lives. But should these men and women, through some human error, sustain an injury, they want their families, themselves, their homes, and their savings protected. They want to be promptly and fairly compensated for injuries incurred as a result of their employment, and to receive sympathetic attention. Thus Liberty Mutual's resources assume a vital meaning: In times of distress—security; at their daily jobs—safety.

MORE THAN 170,000 CAR OWNERS—These are the automobile policyholders of Liberty Mutual whose savings, incomes and homes have been safeguarded; who have been saved from the worry, bother, and legal expense which accompany even minor automobile accidents. They have secured this sound protection at a substantial saving, year after year. In Massachusetts alone, for example, Liberty Mutual has returned more than $7,000,000 in cash dividends on all classes of automobile insurance to its policyholders since compulsory insurance became effective in 1927.

MORE THAN 25,000 BUSINESS MEN—These are the buyers of Workmen's Compensation Insurance. They place a high value on the friendship and welfare of their workers. They want their people to be safe. If accidents do occur, they want their people compensated promptly, courteously, fully. They also want their employees to receive effective, adequate, and desired care, so they may return promptly to work. These employers also want to save money because the cost of compensation insurance is a substantial item in their overhead expense.

To accomplish these things, Liberty Mutual was organized in 1912 by a group of Massachusetts business men. They reasoned that by preventing accidents, losses could be cut down. Fewer losses would mean fewer claims to pay, with substantial savings in premium rates. In addition, by careful underwriting and economical operating methods, Liberty Mutual has returned a second saving in the form of cash dividends. To these business men, therefore, our financial statement reflects the success of a sound insurance idea—with large benefits to their employees and themselves.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1938

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:	
U. S. Government Securities and Guaranteed Obligations	$19,170,401.10
State and Municipal Bonds	767,679.60
Public Utility, Railroad and Other Bonds	19,082,444.88
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	503,188.00
Other Stocks	3,216,183.00
Home Office Building	2,205,529.76
Other Real Estate, and First Mortgage Loans	94,706.75
TOTAL INVESTMENTS:	$45,040,133.09
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	14,919,112.53
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net)—	
None over 90 days due	3,399,121.23
Interest Accrued, and Reinsurance Recoverable	312,354.55
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$63,670,721.40

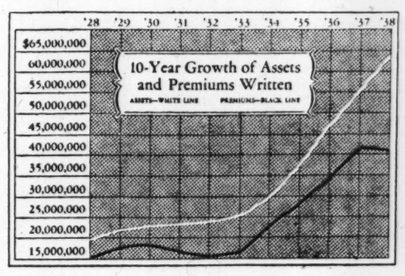
LIABILITIES

RESERVES FOR:	
Insurance Losses: this is a fund to meet payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$34,367,407.00
Premiums not earned on date of statement	9,987,707.00
Dividends payable; on policies which expired during 1938	864,108.66
Taxes accrued; payable in 1939	647,749.95
Expenses accrued and sundry accounts payable	1,075,670.48
Reserve for Dividends on unexpired policies	4,450,000.00
Reserve for Investment fluctuations and other Contingencies	2,900,000.00
General Surplus (Includes Guaranty Fund of $200,000.00)	9,378,078.31
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$63,670,721.40

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued above on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1938 market quotations. Home Office Building is at cost, less depreciation of $36,031.24.

Securities carried at $2,896,456.48 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

THE GROWTH OF AN IDEA—Organized in 1912 Liberty Mutual has become a national organization providing a complete insurance service to manufacturers, merchants, business concerns, and to individual home and car owners. Its services are available throughout the country through 77 fully staffed branch offices in principal cities from coast to coast.



LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office: 175 Berkeley Street, Boston
Nation-wide Service
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The Home Forum

March Callers From the Country

COOK is really a woman just like you or me, except that she speaks only Polish. But it is hard to believe she is not a figure from a toy-shop window that has come to life and wandered away and into my Warsaw kitchen. She looks more like a pretty rag doll than a being of flesh and blood. Her hair is a mop of flaxen curls. Her eyes are blue and her skin is glowingly pink and white. She is so short that she must keep a little stool standing under the kitchen table ready to be jerked out on the instant if she wants something on one of the shelves at even ordinary height above the floor. Her dress of coarse blue linen is covered by a tight-belted, full-skirted, bibbed apron of blue and white checked gingham. Since she is in her early twenties, she is privileged to satisfy her innocent vanity and wear pale blue socks and slippers about her daily work. The plump little rag doll is a joy to look upon and—oh, greater joy—a wonder worker with the pots and pans and the big Dutch oven.

This morning she is busy with a pile of bright vegetables. Suddenly she pauses, cocks her head to one side, listens, and, without leaving her work, calls out, "Kto tam?" Someone has knocked gently at the kitchen door. There is a muffled answer to her inquiry as to who is there. She steps away from the oilcloth covered table, the legs of which are short to match Cook's stature, washes her hands under the tap, and cautiously slides back the stout bolt on the door. Through an opening a crack wide, she peers out to make a survey, asks a brief question or two, then swings the door open to admit a country woman with a pack on her back and a basket on her arm.

This is the season when the Polish peasant wives are taking the work that has occupied their hands during the late summer and the long gray winter days into the cities, going from kitchen door to kitchen door to display and sell it to the cooks and housekeepers. The woman Cook has admitted has linens and laces to show; and Cook offers her a chair and sends word to the mistress that here is a goodwife with homemade linens and that the supply of dish towels is getting low.

* * *

THE VISITOR SETS down her basket and slips the bundle off her shoulders. Then she straightens her polka-dotted white head kerchief, adjusts her voluminous apron, and gets ready for business. Untying the knot in the strong cloth in which her wares are packed, carefully one by one she takes out the tightly wrapped rolls, smoothing, as she does, the edges of each, and lays them on the paper she has spread on the floor by her chair. There is dark unbleached linen, heavy and coarse and close woven, for kitchen towels. There is creamy-white hand toweling with dainty designs inwoven, with or without fancy red borders in each towel length—which is almost twice that to which the American woman is accustomed. And there are in-between grades for folk less fastidious or more economical.

One has only to watch our goodwife to have proof of the pleasure and satisfaction and pride the honest worker gets out of work well done. She unrolls a length of one of her choice pieces, crushes a corner of it in her hand and rubs it lightly across my face.

"Feel how soft it is," she says proudly. "It won't hurt the tenderest skin. Look at the designs"—and her eyes gleam with pride—"look how even they are, and how pretty."

"Your own weaving?" I ask.

She straightens her back and lifts her head. "Indeed, my lady, my own weaving. My own flax, that I myself have prepared. My own spinning. All mine. And how many days the strips were bleaching in the sun! Ah, my lady—" and she lovingly smoothes the wrinkled roll in her hand—"this is linen without faults. Be so good as to hold it to the light and examine the threads."

It is an unusual housekeeper who can resist the appeal of these twelve and thirteen yard rolls of fresh-smelling, strong new linens from the peasant women's looms. They are so wholesome, so genuine. One fingers them and turns away and turns back again. Linens are like a magnet for a woman. And now is the season preceding the spring renovation and who does not find her kitchen towels wearing thin and the face towels on the verge of needing replenishing?

* * *

OUR GOODWIFE HAS embroideries, too, but only in red and white in conventional flower design, for she is a Kurpie woman and in that part of Poland no other colors are used in stitchery. Why, nobody knows. But so it is. The present generation's mothers and grandmothers embroidered in this manner. Tradition gave it to them, and tradition bids fair to pass it on. So it is in each Polish region, each having its own favorite colors and designs, copied from generation to generation. There are the brilliant reds and blues and greens of the flowers and leaves embroidered by the women of Pomorze, or Pomerania if you use the English form—either of which means the district "along the sea." There are the still more gorgeous yellows and greens and blues and reds and blacks—always in geometrical patterns based on the cross—of the peasants of the southeastern Carpathians. There are the broad borders and bands of blue grape and red rose and scarlet poppy, often with the addition of much black, of the peasants of eastern Poland, where the cross-stitch is so beloved. There are—but one cannot go on, for Poland's regional cultures are rich and varied, and embroidery plays an important part in them. The needle is an insignificant thing, accounted of small value, but what admirable work it has accomplished in Poland! With an almost barbaric splendor it adorns attire and decorates the home.

But I have no excuse for purchasing embroidery this morning, though I do much admire the clean-looking red and white doilies and aprons, and Cook is particularly pleased with the latter and tries on one to see how it becomes her. And while that is under discussion, the Kurpie wife draws out a parcel of lace doilies, large and small, which, like the linens, are all of her own design and make. By candlelight, she says, since such work does not tire her eyes.

I look at the work-worn fingers and think of the things they are called upon to do: work in the fields, housework in primitive country cottages—labor that coarsens and hardens and roughens. And yet their owner does nice needlework, and it is fingers like these that make the delicate spider thread lace down in Silesia, the fine cross-stitch in the Polish borderlands, the fragile darned net of western Poland, the exquisite embroidery in silk and in cotton found in every part of the country. Verily, woman has embroidered herself for all time on the fabric of Polish life.

* * *

OUR LINEN IS measured and cut and some of the lace pieces are counted out and then the rest goes back into pack and basket, and the money received is safely tucked away. Then the goodwife is given a glass of tea—the Slavic fashion calls for glass and disapproves of teacups—and the visitor and Cook, who is herself a country girl, have a friendly conversation about Kurpie. The winter has been so mild that the storks, we learn, are sure to appear before St. Joseph's Day, March nineteenth, when they are normally expected. And Cook rejoices to hear that the fruit should come in very early.

But it is not only women who knock at our kitchen door. Men folk come, too. One of our most interesting callers was a mountaineer with rugs to sell who one day made his appearance, and his conversation brought us almost as much of the mountains as did the woolly rug he left behind him. Fuzzy and warm are those rugs of gray natural wool with narrow diamond-patterned stripes of orange and green and cream. Thick as heavy blankets they are, with threads beaten close together, the whole having a character all its own, given by the washing the finished rug gets while lying on the rocky bed of a mountain stream. We had the rug and we had the memory of his presence and his conversation to keep it company after he went back to his mountains. Trivial things, yet we prize the rug much more than we would had we stepped into a shop and bought it. We know how far he had to come—by peasant wagon, autobus, and train. We know in what kind of a home he lives and how he works, and where the sheep feed and the herbs are gathered to make the dyes. We almost feel as if we had had a share in the making of our rug.

Such are some of the people who come knocking at my kitchen door and to such the ragdoll cook opens after they have answered her "Kto tam?" to her satisfaction. For callers like these are very sure to pay for their entertainment in a way they do not know, and they leave us after enriching not only themselves but us by their chance visit.

ANN CARDWELL

Hacienda

CREAM plaster and vermilion roof tiles
half-screened by glossy cacao leaves:
here is shade to rest the eye
from the white fire of noon sun;
here is quiet to ease the ear:
the silent plod of great white oxen
lumbering from sunlight to aqueous gloom
of blue-green, broad-leaved banana fronds;
perhaps the far-off chiming ring of ax
or distant voices speaking quietly in another tongue,
perhaps a startled screech of cockatoo,
but steadily the rain of blossoms on wide leaves;
a smell of woodsmoke and rich soil,
cool mossy odor of green growing things;
a peaceful sense of time suspended for a time,
a sense of yesterdays that linger for today.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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"SNOW AT LOUVECIENNES": *A Painting by Alfred Sisley*

ALTHOUGH Alfred Sisley (1839-1899) was born an Englishman, he spent most of his life in Paris and became associated closely with the Impressionist School. He had been a fellow student at the studio of Gleyre with Monet and Renoir.

On seeing his canvases, we are aware at once of the similarity of his viewpoint with that of the luminists, who were entirely occupied with translating into a variety of colors applied in small touches their conception of the landscape. They were looked upon as eccentrics and radicals in what seemed a revolutionary departure from traditionally correct methods of painting landscape. We know what transpired later, and how grateful many an artist has been for the lessons he has learned from these innovators in the orchestration of color and the dynamic treatment of light through color.

Alfred Sisley, between the years of 1870 and 1880, painted a great many views along the Seine. "Snow at Louveciennes" is a work of this period, and even in photograph shows the clear and bright and silvery quality which was Sisley's. To this day there are Englishmen who paint in the softly sparkling manner of their fellow countryman. As years pass, Sisley's importance in the history of modern painting becomes more firmly established.

D. A.

"The spiritual forces of Mind"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANYONE examining with unbiased view the conditions in the world today might think that the need for material force is paramount, and that only huge armaments will ensure the fulfillment of those moral issues which appeal to all liberty-loving nations. Yet the very fact that Christian people generally desire peace, and unite in prayer for it, shows that dependence on God is deeply rooted in the hearts of men, and that they not only pray, but believe that their prayers will be answered.

Christian Science is emphatic in its teaching that God is the only Mind, power, and presence, and that He is wholly good. Its students learn that they must rely on this spiritual fact at all times, for it is the fundamental truth on which their religion is founded. God being absolute, omnipresent good, His creation, emanating from Him, is likewise essentially good. Anything which seems to contradict this reasoning is false, for it springs from a belief in an evil power or mind that opposes God, and it therefore strikes at the oneness and allness of God, good.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, has much to say in her writings on the subject of force or power. One such passage is peculiarly illuminating in the light of present-day tendencies. She writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 293), "The material so-called gases and forces are counterfeits of the spiritual forces of divine Mind, whose potency is Truth, whose attraction is Love, whose adhesion and cohesion are Life, perpetuating the eternal facts of being." When faced by the fear of destructive forces, the student of Christian Science may well hold to this statement, knowing that there is no inherent power in them, for they but counterfeit "the spiritual forces of Mind," the omnipotence and intelligence which holds its ideas in harmony and perfection.

This truth is available at all times to counteract every manifestation of material so-called force, and the alert student claims the protection of God's omnipotence when faced by any danger. In proportion to his understanding of his true selfhood as the idea of divine Mind, he will find that destructive material forces are powerless to harm him. In the very place where evil appears to material sense as real, spiritual sense beholds the presence of God; and according to his understanding of this spiritual fact he will prove the potency of Truth. Was not the power of good proved by Elisha when, as recorded in the fourth chapter of II Kings, he made harmless the poisoned pottage? The sons of the prophets, who believed that the herbs in the pot were poisonous, cried, "There is death in the pot," but Elisha's faith in God, enabled him to prove to them that "there was no harm in the pot."

Mrs. Eddy tells us that "common consent is contagious" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 228). Men believe in the reality and destructiveness of material gases and forces, and unite in fear of them. Christian Science teaches us that all true individuality or identity is spiritual, and that the spiritual ideas of Truth and Love which are entertained in our consciousness, emanate from the one divine Mind and are indestructible and eternal. Honesty and purity can never be destroyed, even by the allegedly most potent of gases. No noxious element can contaminate them, no bomb demolish them. Holding to our true identity we learn, step by step, to dissociate ourselves from the beliefs of the flesh—material thinking, which is constantly consenting to evil suggestions; and in the proportion that we do this we find safety everywhere in our everyday life. Did not Jesus say (Mark 16:17, 18): "These signs shall follow them that believe. . . . They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them"?

The elements of mortal mind are no more destructive now than in Jesus' time. The essentials in handling them are a living faith in the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, and a true understanding of man's inviolable relationship with Him. "The spiritual forces of Mind" are always on the side of right. They take no cognizance of national boundaries, racial divisions, or any arbitrary, man-made limitation. Their potency is manifested wherever the false sense of materiality is subordinated to an understanding of man's true selfhood, as the reflection of Mind, the one divine intelligence. Their attraction is made known as Love is expressed in true universal brotherhood; they are vitally necessary in combating the disruptive forces of evil which seek to divide those who should naturally love, and live in harmony with, one another.

As we more and more clearly recognize and rely on the power of Spirit, fear and hatred will diminish, until we learn to "stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord" (Exodus 14:13); until we learn, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 107), to see "Immanuel, 'God with us'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Santa Fé Is Primitive

I TRAVELED the short distance from Lamy to Santa Fé as the golden evening was brightening in the west. . . .

After the thrill of so glorious a panorama with ever-changing color now deepening into a royal purple, I approached with a feeling of reverence this most picturesque of all American cities. . . . Its low, unique, cream-colored and light pink buildings were grouped on every side about a great Plaza, the end of the ancient Santa Fé trail. It is a world different, with night free from fog, mist, or even dew, resplendent in mighty stars hanging in a pellucid heaven, and flooded with silver radiance by a moon of enormous size and brilliancy. . . .

Here is cultivated a distinctive sort of architecture known as the Santa Fé type. It is Southwestern, Spanish and Mexican Colonial, mingled with a bit of the Indian pueblo. Santa Fé is primitive and takes a proper pride in its flat-roofed adobe, and tiled and concrete houses, with inner court or patio adorned with flowers and fountains; along its crooked streets wander the patient burros heavily laden with wood. . . .

The Palace of the Governors, facing on the Plaza, its massive walls more than three centuries old, is one of the most interesting buildings in the United States. More than a hundred governors—Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican and American—have occupied it through the years; and here Lew Wallace, when he ruled in New Mexico, wrote part of "Ben Hur."—From "Little Slants at Western Life," by SARAH E. OLDEN. (New York: Harold Vinal, Ltd.)

"LAS FUERZAS ESPIRITUALES DE LA MENTE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUALQUIERA que sin prejuicio de ninguna clase examine hoy día las condiciones mundiales, pudiera llegar a la conclusión de que hay necesidad perentoria de fuerza material y de que solamente armamentos enormes pueden garantizar el cumplimiento de aquellos preceptos morales que parecen tan importantes a todas las naciones que aman la libertad. Y sin embargo el mero hecho de que la gente cristiana en general desea la paz y se une en oraciones por la paz, demuestra que la confianza en Dios está profundamente arraigada en los corazones de los hombres, y que éstos no solo ruegan a Dios, sino que creen que Dios oirá sus ruegos.

La Ciencia Cristiana es enfática en sus enseñanzas de que Dios es la única Mente y presencia, el único poder, y que El es del todo bueno. Los que la estudian van aprendiendo que tienen que confiar en este hecho espiritual todo el tiempo, porque es la verdad básica, sobre la cual se funda su religión. Dios siendo el bien absoluto y omnipresente, la creación que emana de El también tiene que ser esencialmente buena. Cualquier cosa que parece contradecir este razonamiento es falsa, porque proviene de la creencia en un poder malo o una mente mala, que se opone a Dios y ataca por lo tanto la unidad y totalidad de Dios, el bien.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, tiene mucho que decir en sus escritos sobre el asunto de la fuerza o el poder. Uno de esos párrafos es particularmente iluminador bajo la luz de ciertas tendencias modernas. Escribe en la página 293 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Los así llamados gases y fuerzas materiales, son falsificaciones de las fuerzas espirituales de la Mente divina, cuyo poder es la Verdad, cuya atracción es el Amor, cuya adhesión y cohesión son la Vida, perpetuando los hechos eternos de la existencia." Confrontados por el miedo de fuerzas destructoras, el discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana hace bien en atenerse a esa declaración, sabiendo que no hay poder inherente en las aparentes fuerzas destructoras; porque éstas no hacen más que falsificar "las fuerzas espirituales de la Mente divina", la omnipotencia e inteligencia que mantiene las ideas divinas en armonía y perfección.

Esta verdad está siempre a nuestro alcance para contrarrestar toda manifestación de lo que llamaríamos fuerza material, y el discípulo vigilante demanda la protección de la omnipotencia divina en los momentos de peligro. En la proporción que entienda su individualidad verdadera como la idea de la Mente divina, encontrará que las destructoras fuerzas materiales no tienen poder para perjudicarle. En el mismo lugar en donde el mal parece real al sentido material, el sentido espiritual percibe la presencia de Dios; y en la proporción de su entendimiento de este hecho espiritual, demostrará la potencia de la Verdad. ¿No demostró Eliseo el poder del bien cuando, según se relata en el capítulo IV. del segundo libro de los Reyes, hizo innocuo el potaje venenoso? Los hijos de los profetas que creían que las hierbas en el potaje eran venenosas, alzaron el grito, diciendo: "¡Hay muerte en la olla!"—pero la fe en Dios que Eliseo tenía le capacitó para probar que "no hubo ya mal en la olla".

Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página 228 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) que "el consentimiento común es contagioso". Los hombres creen en la realidad y la calidad destructora de los gases y fuerzas materiales, y se juntan en el temor de ellas. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que toda individualidad y entidad verdadera es espiritual, y que las ideas espirituales de Verdad y Amor que albergamos en nuestra conciencia emanan de la única Mente divina y son indestructibles y eternas. Así la honradez y la pureza no pueden ser destruídas jamás, ni siquiera por los gases que se consideren más poderosos. Ningún elemento nocivo puede contaminarlas, ninguna bomba aniquilarlas. Identificándonos sólo con nuestra individualidad verdadera, aprendemos paso a paso a disociarnos de las creencias de la carne,—una manera de pensar materialista, que consiente constantemente en las sugestiones del mal; y a medida que aprendemos a hacer eso, encontramos seguridad en todas partes en nuestra vida diaria. ¿No dijo Jesús? (San Marco, 16:17, 18): "Y estas señales acompañarán a los que creyeren: . . . Alzarán serpientes; y si bebieren cosa mortífera, no les dañará."

Los elementos de la mente mortal no son más destructores ahora de lo que lo eran en los tiempos de Jesús. Esencial para poder vencerlos es una fe vital en la omnipotencia y omnipresencia de Dios, y un entendimiento verdadero de la unión indisoluble con El. "Las fuerzas espirituales de la Mente" están simpre del lado de la justicia. No toman nota de fronteras nacionales, divisiones de raza u otras limitaciones arbitrarias, inventadas por los hombres. Su poder se manifiesta cada vez que el sentido erróneo de la materialidad es subordinado al entendimiento de la individualidad verdadera del hombre como reflejo de la Mente, la única inteligencia divina. La atracción de estas fuerzas espirituales se revela, cuando el Amor se expresa en verdadera fraternidad universal; y ellas son de necesidad vital al combatir las fuerzas divisoras del mal que tratan de separar a aquellos que naturalmente debieran de amarse los unos a los otros y vivir en armonía.

A medida que lleguemos a comprender el poder del Espíritu más claramente, confiando en él sin reservas, el temor y el odio disminuirán, hasta que aprendamos a "estar firmes y ver la salvación que Jehová obrará" (Exodo, 14:13), hasta que aprendamos, según Mary Baker Eddy nos enseña (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 107), a entender a "INMANUEL, 'Dios con nosotros'—la omnipresencia suprema, redimiendo a los hijos de los hombres de todo mal del cual 'la carne es heredera'."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Courtesy From a Philippine Hostess

THE datto's wife was a shy little woman, with an unusually sweet voice and big, startled brown eyes, which gave her an indescribably pathetic look. She wore her hair straight back from a high, round forehead, and coiled it neatly at the top of her head. Her features were smaller and more regular than those of the average native, and her pearl earrings seemed an integral part of herself. Her frock, made after a European model—and very far after, I am obliged to admit—fitted badly, and she eyed our summer gowns with polite interest, evidently taking notes for a readjustment of her own wardrobe at home.

Unlike other Moro women, her teeth were white, the Zamboanga officers telling us she had the black enamelling removed after American occupation of the town; and the only thing about her that would have attracted attention at an American gathering was the fact that several fingernails on her very small hands were long, almost as long again as from the first knuckle of the finger to the finger-tip, indicating that she was a Moro of high caste and did no manual labour of any kind. Her clumsy Spanish slippers covered feet small as a child's, and her manner, while shy, was quite calm and dignified. . . .

The next morning we planned to call on Datto Mandi and his wife, having promised ourselves that pleasure the afternoon before, but the day dawned so fiercely hot that I, for one, rather wilted in my resolutions, until business called my especial Signal Corps officer to town, whereupon I yielded to his persuasion and accompanied him. . . .

Reaching the datto's house, we found it decorated gaily in the Moro colours for our reception, while at the top of the stairs stood the future Sultana, petite and self-possessed, but with more animation than on the previous day. She was genuinely glad to see us, and from the *sala* we could hear the voices of our friends who had preceded us. . . .

This *sala*, or drawing-room, was a spacious apartment, and had evidently been arranged by the Philippine sister-in-law, as it was an exact counterpart of those in all native houses. There was little in the room save chairs and tables, and these were all of black bamboo arranged in two long sociable rows from every window. Between the chairs stood an occasional table, suggestive of something eatable or drinkable to come, and on every table and nearly every chair were sepulchral looking antimacassars of macreme cord. . . .

Before we left, the little hostess, quite forgetting her shyness, showed us women many of her native costumes, several of them being wonderfully beautiful in their rich, barbaric colours. There were *jabuls* or *sarongs* of gaily striped cotton stuff woven by the Moros; there were European silks and satins embroidered by natives of Zamboanga; there were brocaded stuffs from Paris, and roughly woven fabrics of home manufacture, comprising in one garment all the colours of the spectrum.

Two or three of the long, skirt-like *sarongs* the little woman tried on then and there, that we might get the effect of them when worn; and with her creamy skin and big, dark eyes, she looked so attractive in the barbaric colours that we could not resist telling her the Moro dress was even more becoming than the European. . . .

On every side stood women slaves watching their mistress and her guests with amused wonder, while the little sister-in-law became more voluble than ever and told us there were no *jabuls* in all Mindanao so handsome as these.—From "A Woman's Journey Through the Philippines," by FLORENCE KIMBALL RUSSEL. (Boston: Page.)

In the Soundless Wood

ABOUT me in the soundless wood
the silent snow in silence held,
in chiaroscuro birches stood,
blue shadows neatly paralleled.

The brook, the granite-powdered trail,
all forest landmarks, overnight
looked on the winter's white detail,—
lay sharpened in translucent light.

Before me ran the snowshoed track
of rabbit, the small print of mouse,
crossed by the fox who circled back
to stalk the three-toed sign of grouse.

Safe in burrow, warm in hole,
wood creatures left the noon to me
that I might own a brief parole
from sound in silence, privately.

IDA B. BRUNO

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1939

Flowers: Public Gets Lot for $1

Spring show receipts to cover expenses of seven exhibits for which admission is 000,000,

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Here are two good reasons why the Spring Flower Show tickets cost $1: In the first place the show is worth it, in the second place the profit, by good show management, pays the bill for seven free shows in Horticultural Hall from February to October, and part of the cost of the 25-cents admission Autumn Show in November.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society is under heavy expense at the annual show. A small army of workmen must be employed; rent at Mechanics Building is $1,000 a day; prizes total $25,000. Attendance ran from 10,369 opening day Thursday to 25,334 Friday, 20,635 on Saturday and 18,000 for the half-day yesterday.

Now the society hopes the proceeds will guarantee your enjoyment of the daffodil show in April, the tulip display in May, the rose show in June, "glads" next August, the dahlia show and the products of children's gardens in September, the fruits and vegetables show in October and the camellias next February. Incidentally, the Society's show committee is now at work on next year's big annual.

* * *

Men who participate in public affairs often acquire a knack of phrase-making that is inadequately appreciated. A well-turned phrase that went unnoticed in the hurly-burly of State House activities last week was the characterization of the Boston Elevated's position by Miles Hayes, representative of a group of stockholders. Telling a legislative committee that the State every year is contributing $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to make up the El deficit, he commented: "The State had better take over the El at once. If it doesn't, the El will soon take over the State!"

* * *

Some further notes on the controlling of the hydrogen-ion concentration of cake and cookie batter are to be found in the latest issue of Monsanto Magazine, official organ of a large chemical concern. From the looks of things now it may be only a matter of months before housewives install kitchen model pH meters to test the acidity of their batters before baking. Dough having an acidity or pH of 6 and below retains its flavor with baking. If it's above 6, then the cakes turn out weak or off odor, and above 7.5 the cake is "very bad." Because cookies on the acid side are generally deficient in soda, which is used for leavening, they tend to bake unevenly and are dense, hard or tough, as well as poor in flavor.

* * *

No boon to New England apple growers was last September's hurricane. The cold winter has destroyed many trees. Increased difficulty in eliminating pests has driven some orchardists out of business. For these reasons some view the future of apple growing in New England with apprehension. But not so Ralph A. Van Meter, Massachusetts State College pomology chief.

"There is still a chance for apple growing in New England as a sound conservative industry," he asserts. "People have not turned away from apples. If consumption has gone down it's only because production has slumped. Even so, in the past five years they have eaten three times as many apples as oranges, six times as many apples as grapefruit." Plant more apple orchards, urges Chief Van Meter, pointing out that New England grows five per cent of the nation's total apple crop.

* * *

We all listen to local radio stations, but how many of us realize that the call-letter combinations of WEEI and WCOP, for instance, make sense even though in abbreviated form? The radio call-letters of some broadcasting stations are shortened forms of the radio owner's name, location, and sometimes business. For example, the "EEI" of WEEI used to refer to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company (now called the Boston Edison Company). The station is now owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The letter "W" is a prefix required of radio station-calls, east of the Mississippi River. Similarly, WCOP refers to COPley-Plaza Hotel, the studio location. Other New England stations whose calls have meaning include WTAG—Worcester Telegram and Gazette; WLLH—Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill; WNBH—New Bedford Herald, and WELI—the "ELI" used in connection with Yale University.

* * *

Jazz music of the "swing" variety, until recently confined to the Houses and dormitories as far as Harvard was concerned, has at last penetrated the inner-most scholastic sanctums. Last week Widener Library was jarred from its usual calmness when five undergraduate swing fans held a "jam" session in the Theater Collection Room on the top floor. Invited by Mrs. Lillian A. Hall, custodian of the Collection, a portion of a student orchestra listened to the latest popular recordings which have been provided through a special fund to further student appreciation of current American music. Grouped around a victrola, the Harvard "swingsters" were allowed to "beat it out" to their heart's content. At the same time, Benny Goodman, popular orchestra leader, sent his compliments to Dr. Conant for promoting the study of jazz, and offered Harvard his own collection of records and extensive material gathered in a study of American songs.

Speaks on China

© Bachrach

Rev. George W. Shepherd

Honorary Adviser of the New Life Movement in China who will speak in Boston March 26 and 27 and April 2 in behalf of the Church Committee for China Relief.

Boston to Hear Direct Reports Of China in War

A first-hand account of recent experiences in China will be given by the Rev. George W. Shepherd at the morning service of the Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, on Sunday, March 26, as he sets out on a speaking tour of the country on behalf of the Church Committee for China Relief.

The Rev. Mr. Shepherd was granted special furlough by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions so that he could return from China's new capital, Chungking, and give this series of lectures. He will reach New York City today after leaving China by way of Burma, flying to London, and crossing the Atlantic. Before coming to Boston he will speak in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. After leaving New England he will begin a western tour.

Program for Boston

The Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who has been Honorary Adviser of the New Life Movement in China, will speak in Boston a second time on Monday morning, March 27, at 10:30 a. m., at an interdenominational meeting of ministers in Pilgrim Hall. At noon of the same day he will address the Newton Rotary Club. On Tuesday he will be in Worcester, on Wednesday in Hartford, Conn., and on Thursday in Springfield and Pittsfield, Mass. On Sunday afternoon, April 2, he will be back in Boston to talk at a meeting of the Ford Hall Folks in Ford Hall.

Coming from the heart of free China, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, through his close association with Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, is particularly well informed about the political outlook and general conditions in that part of the country. He was in Hankow to within 24 hours of its occupation last October, and then went to Chungking by boat and bus through Hunan and Kweichow Provinces. He helped the Central China International Red Cross evacuate from Changsha to Kweiyang just before the burning of the former, and he assisted with the problem of the refugees.

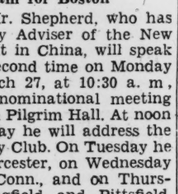
Aided Chinese Movement

After a round trip to Chengtu, the capital of Szechwen Province, and further service at the headquarters of the New Life Movement in Chungking, he flew to Hong Kong via Kweilin and came to America by way of England.

For the last three and a half years, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd has worked in close association with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, the Executive Director of the New Life Movement, which long before the present struggle undertook the task of helping the outlook of the Chinese people by emphasizing the fine ideals of China's sages and working out practical programs for their realization. This movement, without political significance, has greatly furthered China's progress in developing communications, improving the masses, fighting superstition, ignorance and corruption, and making it possible for the better elements in society to direct the policy of the nation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon, becoming fair and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the upper 20's; Tuesday fair and somewhat colder; moderate to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly early this evening.

Maine: Light snow this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday generally fair and much colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow this afternoon, ending early tonight; colder tonight; Tuesday fair and much colder.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and somewhat colder; Tuesday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to northwest early tonight and becoming north Tuesday; overcast weather with light snow over the north portion tonight; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	24	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	52	48
Chicago	36	30	New York	36	30
Denver	36	34	Norfolk	38	34
Helena	—	—	Philadelphia	38	28
Kansas City	40	40	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	56	52	Washington	40	32

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 20.
B-Minimum, March 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:06 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 11:24 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:25 p. m.

Budget Reform Bill Receives Tobin Support

Legislature urged to pass measure requiring municipal budgets for the full fiscal year.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today indorsed the Boston Municipal Research Bureau's plea for legislative adoption of the bill requiring municipal budgets for the full fiscal year.

His action followed criticism from the Bureau for allowing—as other Mayors have in the past—Boston to run three to six months of the year without a budget.

The Mayor said the chief obstacles in the way of a 12-month budget was the fact that the amount of the Elevated deficit is not disclosed until about the end of the first quarter of the year. He said the amount of the State Tax is usually made known about that time, too. These two figures enter into budget allowances, the Mayor pointed out, and some provision would have to be made for ascertaining the amounts by Dec. 1 to permit computation and passage of a budget by Jan. 1.

The Mayor also disclosed today that his 1939 budget would not be ready for at least another week. He disclosed, however, that some items would be "necessarily higher." Other expenditures would be cut, he assured.

Pointing out that the effectiveness of planned spending obviously suffers if the plan does not apply to the whole spending period, the Bureau today urged the State Legislature to pass the measure prepared by City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck which would compel passage of city, county and school budgets by January 1 of each year.

The Bureau's recommendation followed closely on City Auditor Charles J. Fox's statement to the Legislature that present conditions make it impossible to exercise auditing control during the first part of each year.

In a special Bulletin discussing legislation of importance to Boston, the Bureau also urged adoption of two other bills sponsored by Councilor Shattuck. One of these strikes at midnight "lame-duck" appointments and "salary grabs." Mayors Curley, Nichols and Mansfield, the Bureau reports, granted a total of 493 salary increases and made 300 last-minute appointments and transfers just before leaving City Hall.

The third bill by revoking Boston's authority to borrow under special laws 10 years after their date of enactment, wipes from the statute books debt incurring power outside the debt limit which is unlimited both as to amount and time. The latter statutes, the Bureau reports, "do not carry even the elementary precaution of mayor and council appproval."

Steady Rise Shown In the Commerce Of The Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Steady improvement in the commerce of the Port of Boston was again disclosed by figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, and covering business of the Port last week. The improvement is resulting in revenue to the Government in duties collected in imports at Boston, gradually overtaking receipts of a year ago.

During the current fiscal year receipts are reported at a low ebb, but ever since Jan. 1 when the tide of importation turned upward, the revenue from collections has been gaining, and receipts now are only $184,579 behind collections up to this time a year ago.

Wool imports are increasing steadily. Two cargoes came in from Australia and New Zealand this past week amounting to 10,246 bales. Sugar, too, is flowing to the Boston refineries in large volumes, helping to swell the commerce of the Port.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending March 18, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$ 3,006,079	$ 2,451,019
Imports for Warehouse	784,908	266,012
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	741,593	189,328
Duties collected	519,766	357,055
Wool Imports (lbs.)	2,136,856	403,896
	Fiscal Year July 1 to March 18	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	40,861,698	18,376,630
Duties collected	$15,547,303	$15,731,883

Anti-Dual Service Bill Has Hearing

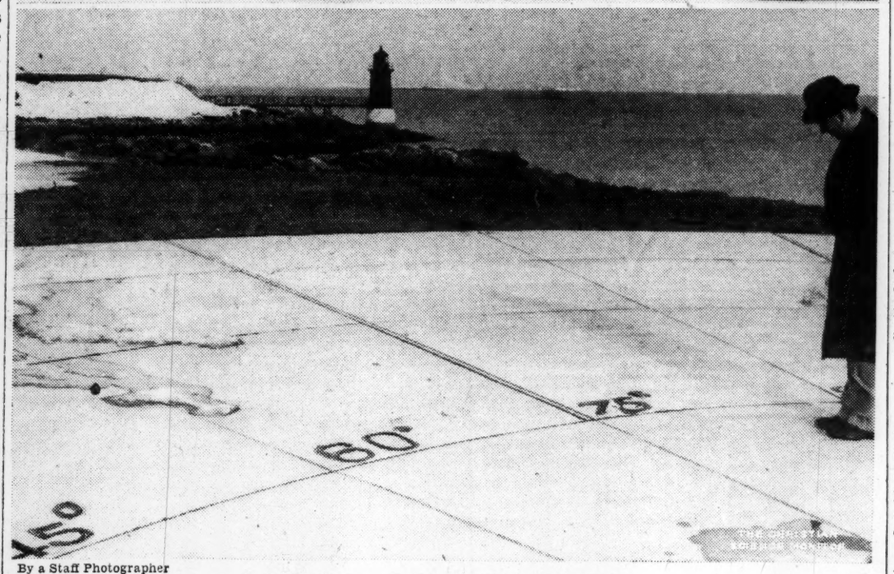
A measure prohibiting civil service employees from seeking public office was supported before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws today by Representative James S. Coffey (D), of Boston. He asserted some civil service employees run for office and draw two salaries.

The measure was opposed by Charles A. Owne, Town Clerk of Stoneham on the grounds it would have adverse effect on officials in some smaller communities where salaries are $200 or less a year.

McSweeney Cuts Budget

Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, today reported to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means that he had cut his departmental budget, which includes that of the State Police, by $28,000. Most of this cut came in the contingent fund, the Commissioner said.

Improvements That Had to Come



By a Staff Photographer

Air Service Calls on Relief Workers

Upper: Concrete taxi-ing apron at East Boston. Lower: Compass-calibrating platform at Salem air base of Coast Guard.

Airports and Flight Markers Put in Order by WPA Crews

Visitors at the East Boston airport are no longer troubled by the blasts of cinders caused by departing planes; the Coast Guard can calibrate its own aviation compasses without having to send them all the way down to Cape May. These are but two of the many improvements in aviation facilities in Massachusetts resulting from nearly $3,000,000 in funds expended by the Works Progress Administration in Massachusetts during the four years of its existence.

According to the office of the WPA, most of the money was spent on wages for men on relief. There were 51 aviation projects at 11 places in the State. In practically all cases, the WPA supplied the labor, while the cities and towns needing the projects supplied the materials.

Even though the greatest part of the money went into pay envelopes, there are some substantial permanent works to show for it. By far the greatest amount was spent for improvements at the East Boston airport. In fact, well over half of it.

The chief project at East Boston is the wide concrete taxi-ing and loading strip that runs in front of all the hangars on two sides of the field. In addition to being easier to maintain and keep open in winter, this new apron is not affected by the season of thaws, and has taken the cinder menace well beyond the visitors. In all, the apron has 43,000 square yards of surface. In addition, 434,500 square yards of turf and cinder, or non-hard surface, was laid, greatly extending the field area. Also five lights and one beacon were installed by WPA labor.

Take the case of the Coast Guard compass-calibrating platform at Winter Island, Salem. Time was when they had to send a plane and its compasses down to the Cape May Coast Guard base, to have them calibrated. Now all they have to do is put their flying boats or amphibions out on a circle of concrete to the left of the hangar. It has a non-magnetic center, with compass degree markings painted on its surface. By receiving radio signals from several points, the degree of accuracy or of error of the compasses can be determined.

Building a sea wall and some tennis courts for the Coast Guard force, and improvements of various buildings at the Winter Island base, are other projects completed by the WPA. Military projects completed in Massachusetts were a field and buildings at Fort Devens, Ayer, guarding of an air field and building projects at the General Edwards National Guard Camp in Bourne, and demolition of old buildings and erection of new hangars at the new Naval air base in Squantum.

A municipal project was the development of the Lawrence airport. Here two 3,000-foot hard surface runways 300 feet wide were built, as well as a connecting taxi strip leading from the hangars to the runways, 1,200 feet long and 30 feet wide. This has produced a fine small city airport for Lawrence. Other municipal field projects aided by the WPA were at Westfield, Montague-Turners Falls and Hyannis.

For the benefit of cross-country fliers, 215 markers have been constructed throughout Massachusetts by the WPA. These are direction arrows placed principally on the roofs of buildings. They give the name of the town where located, true north, and the direction of the nearest airport in letters ranging from 9 to 18 feet high.

Two Months Show Accident Drop

Fatal accidents decreased six, from 36 to 30, in February of this year, as compared to February, 1938, according to announcement by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Nonfatal accidents, however, jumped to 3,107 for the month from the figure of 2,886 for the same month in 1938.

For the first two months of this year, fatalities totaled 78 against 69 for the same period in 1938 and nonfatal accidents dropped to 6,601 from 6,970.

Up to the end of February, the Registrar reported, 26,234 more automobiles were registered than in February, 1938.

Utility Dispute In Holyoke Goes To Legislature

A dispute between a private electric utility in Holyoke, Mass., and its municipally owned competitor—the largest and one of the first publicly owned light plants in Massachusetts—was carried to a legislative hearing at the State House today.

In an effort to curb the private firm—the Holyoke Water Power Company—two spokesmen for the Holyoke Central Labor Union urged approval by the Legislative Committee on Power and Light of a bill which would place the firm under the regulatory power of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Opposition to this move was expressed by a representative of the Holyoke Building Trades Council (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) and by the Secretary of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce. The latter called the private utility Holyoke's "largest taxpayer."

The private firm, according to John P. Blasius, of the C. L. U., is taking customers "right along" from the municipal plant. It can do this because it is unregulated, Mr. Blasius declared, and so can sell power more cheaply than the municipal plant by giving rebates and through selling steam at a low price.

In reply to this, Conrad Hemond, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, charged the bill is aimed solely at "harassing" the private firm and "is not conducive to aiding the City's efforts to bring new industries."

At another hearing, before the Legislative Committee on Cities, a dispute between the Mayor and Municipal Light Commission was aired. Representative Oscar DeRoy (R) of Holyoke, spoke in favor of a bill he had introduced which would give the Mayor power to remove members of the Commission.

Mr. DeRoy assailed the Commission, saying it "snapped its fingers at the Mayor and the City." Hugh J. Lacey, a member of the Commission, replied the bill was an effort to plunge the operations of the municipal plant into politics.

Quakers' Aid for Jews Facilitated by Germany

A grateful Germany that remembered the humanitarian activities of the American Friends Service Commission in feeding 1,500,000 German children following the World War has let down its state barriers to this same service, although this time it is working in behalf of Jewish refugees, according to Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Chairman of the Commission, today.

Returning to his Cambridge home from a three-months' visit to storm-tossed Europe, Dr. Jones pointed out that even Germany's apparent distaste for the Jews had not buried the gratitude of the German people for what the Commission had done for the German children who were once faced with the same dire plight in which the Jewish defugees now find themselves. He cited this situation as one of the paradoxical pranks of militarism.

Discounting the reports of great bursts of exultation and acclamation following Herr Hitler in his regime of conquest, Dr. Jones stated that the majority of the German people are not in sympathy with his persecution of the Jews nor with his general policies of Naziism. As for the attitude of the German people towards the visiting Americans, Dr. Jones stated that he was shown the utmost courtesy and kindness from a people who are not made aware, he said, of conditions in the outside world.

Describing the conditions encountered by the Commission in Germany, Dr. Jones, who was the original Chairman of the Commission organized in 1917 for relief purposes after the World War, stated that once well-to-do Jewish people are now virtually starving, that his organization is feeding 200,000 Jewish refugees a day, and that there are now 600,000 Jews left in Germany. Partly through the immigration of the Jews, partly through great military projects and the building of highways, Germany has been able to eradicate practically all unemployment, Dr. Jones declared.

Through the background of his Commission obtained during post-World War days, he said, his Commission has been able to do more than most other agencies to save the Jews from serious suffering. He had little trouble obtaining permission from the high Nazi officials to feed the refugees. He said the Commission had been treated well in all parts of Germany.

As for the Jewish immigration, Dr. Jones pointed out that Germany had lost some high-grade professional people in many instances. His organization transports the refugees to three camps outside of Germany where they wait for placement in some other country. He hoped to place 10,000 German children with families in the United States.

"It will probably take three years," Dr. Jones declared, "to get all the Jews out of Germany unless there is a breakdown in the Nazi policy of immigration. The only breakdown possible is financial."

He pictured the German leader as going the way of Napoleon with all indications pointing to the time when he would overstep himself and meet the fate of Napoleon at a modern Waterloo. Having been to Germany five times for humanitarian purposes, Dr. Jones has obtained a clear insight into the ideals of the German people and found them as a rule in general conflict with German leaders.

Long Points Out Municipal Crisis

Further evidence of what he has termed the "serious" financial status of many Massachusetts industrial communities was submitted to the Legislature today by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

At the request of legislative members, he submitted to each one a list of 50 cities and towns whose valuations, he said, had decreased by 15 to 47 per cent since 1930.

Beside this list was another, showing the extent to which welfare expenses had risen during the same decade in which the real estate valuations were going down.

"It's a question how long this can continue before some of these communities reach the breaking point," Mr. Long said. "Loss of a major industry for any one of these towns might mean that the State would be required to take over.

"On the other hand, a European war might help some of them by increasing industry."

In addition to naming the 50 cities and towns, he listed the percentage of the decrease in valuation, the percentage of increase in public welfare, and the percentage of increase or decrease in municipal appropriations as compared with 1930. Among the cities and towns named were:

	Valuation	Welfare	Approps.
Adams	29.31	11.77	+72.54
Clarksburg	20.85	530.97	+51.60
North Adams	15.21	328.36	+14.18
Peru	18.80	503.79	+18.17
Savoy	22.63	1219.60	+30.36
Fall River	37.82	84.68	—19.47
New Bedford	40.67	199.37	—19.53
Taunton	18.21	331.38	+27.51
Lawrence	28.64	258.73	+ 4.29
New Salem	25.58	885.46	+21.75
Chicopee	23.33	196.09	+13.37
Holyoke	32.41	91.08	— 2.61
Ludlow	45.00	382.87	— 0.77
West Springfield	18.28	224.92	+ 1.40
Easthampton	35.13	144.06	+21.70
South Hadley	21.21	138.90	+ 8.32
Ware	24.23	586.76	+28.55
Lowell	24.30	247.76	+25.52
Maynard	23.94	246.24	+13.44
Shirley	16.63	79.31	+45.42
Norwood	15.93	188.28	+ 3.46
Boston	21.32	48.04	—21.39
Barre	22.00	233.42	+ 0.28
Clinton	30.90	216.77	+12.26
Fitchburg	17.91	24.39	+17.77
Grafton	20.00	229.24	+19.64
Hardwick	35.59	474.41	+10.75
Hopedale	29.83	207.65	+57.30
Lancaster	15.70	381.90	+11.46
Leicester	16.64	110.82	+22.17
Millville	27.96	403.49	—19.21
Northbridge	26.66	95.85	+22.76
Warren	37.98	255.96	+ 5.18
Worcester	21.87	147.67	+44.89

The list was compiled after Commissioner Long told the House Rules Committee last week that "up to 50" Massachusetts cities and towns were "eating themselves up" by using their capital assets to pay current costs and faced the need of state relief to return them to a healthy financial condition.

Mr. Long emphasized that the list was not a list of cities and towns actually "facing bankruptcy" but asserted it was a question how long they could keep up with a continued loss of valuations and increased municipal appropriations and welfare costs.

Payment of Fund To Germany Held

The Old Colony Trust Company today was permanently enjoined from paying over to the German Government $3,900 belonging to Siegfried Weil of Stettin, Germany, now in Palestine, where he escaped from a German concentration camp.

Mr. Weil, a Jew, was forced to assign this money, according to counsel, to the Dresdner Bank when he was in camp, in order to save his life. Later he escaped to Palestine, where he engaged the services of an attorney to institute court action here.

The $3,900 represents a legacy from Louis Weil, Boston banker, an uncle of Weil.

The case was heard in Suffolk Superior Court, before Judge Abraham E. Pinanski. The German Consul in Boston was notified that the case was on the docket, but neither he nor anyone else representing the German Government appeared.

Spring Is Knocking at the Door

Although winter is scheduled officially to depart at 7:29 tomorrow morning when Old Sol crosses the equator, Spring instead of coming "in with a song" is slated to enter with a jingle of icicles and the crunch of crusted snow.

Like hardy crocuses pushing their first sprouts out of the hard ground underneath the covering of last week's snowfall, the calendar insists that Spring will be here tomorrow, although the cold scowl of Old Sol points to temperatures hovering around 20 tonight and the weatherman predicts colder and fair tomorrow.

But for winter hibernators, there is always some music in the weatherman's report that the sun has reached the equator on its way north and hence will soon be burning its pathway closer and closer to forsythia buds in the Fenway. For in technical terms, this is the 75th meridian in time when the sun reaches the vernal equinox or the period when day and night are equally long and the days will begin to stretch out longer than the nights.

Underground Wires Bill Fought

Strong electric and telephone opposition to legislation requiring the installation of underground conduits for electric and telephone wires was voiced today before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light.

The bill had been filed by Senator Louis B. Connors (D), of Waltham, who told the Committee that the bill was proposed because of the conditions resulting from the September hurricane and floods. He told the Committe that hundreds of families in his districts were forced to use candles and kerosene lamps when the electric wires were brought down during the hurricane. He told the Committee that under his proposal "regardless of what the weather conditions might be the people of the vicinity would have light at all times."

Sheldon Wardwell, Legislative counsel for the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, said the bill would cost Massachusetts electric companies between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. He added in many cities the cost would more than double the investment of the companies. He further stated installation of underground wires would cost individual consumers between $100 and $150 in connection with their own property.

George R. Grant, Counsel for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, said such legislation would cost his company $65,000,000.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, Roslindale, 8 p. m.

Opera

Boston Opera House
"Die Walküre" (Wagner), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Kirsten Flagstad, Elisabeth Rothberg, Kerstin Thorborg, Lauritz Meychior, Friedrich Schorr, Emanuel List. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New Comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 2, 5, 8. "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. 2, 5:02, 8:20. Also "Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Radio—Page 10

University—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Professor Mamlock," 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Exeter—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." 3:10, 6:05, 9:10. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Trans-Lux—
"The Adventures of Chico, 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:40. Also Newsreel Digest. 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:30, 8:10, 10:40.

South Station Theater—
"Lincoln in the White House," "History's Thrilling Moments," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Stand Up and Fight," starring Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. Fenway: 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Luise Rainer in "Dramatic School." Also, "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper. Also "One Night of Love," with Grace Moore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward, Tom Brown and Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Three Musketeers," starring Don Ameche and the Ritz Bros. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5:05, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Everybody Sing," with Judy Garland. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney in "The Oklahoma Kid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Nancy Drew, Reporter," with Bonita Granville and John Litel. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30

Normandie—
"There Goes My Heart," featuring Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. Also "Brother Rat," with Wayne Morris.

R. K. O. Boston—
Errol Flynn in "The Dawn Patrol." 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. 9:40, 11:10 a. m., 4:40, 8:10.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 8:15.

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration by Hanya Holm on Holm disciplines for dancers preliminary to training in dance-forms. 7:15.

Tomorrow

Boston Browning Society—
Four hundred and fifth regular meeting in the Salon Room, Hotel Vendome. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Undeclared Peace in China May Follow Undeclared War

"An undeclared peace for an undeclared war" is pictured as one possible outcome to Japan's so-called "undeclared war" in China by William Henry Chamberlin, Far Eastern correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in America after four years in the Orient.

In an "undeclared peace," Mr. Chamberlin told members of the Foreign Policy Association at Boston Saturday, Japan would hold China's coastal areas, its big cities, its railway terminals, under the constant threat, of course, of Chinese guerilla warfare. Chinese would continue to hold the vast interior of China and would build it up and develop it by means of transport and export.

Mr. Chamberlin declared that Japan has caught a wildcat by the tail in China and cannot successfully let go, even should it wish to do so without risk of "revolution and riot" in Japan. The Nipponese have spent so much money on the war, and the war generals have gone so far in extending long thin lines of military control in China that, to risk withdrawal, or defeat in China would be suicidal.

Mr. Chamberlin sees the possibility of Japan plunging under pressure into new military measures, possibly even an attack on British or French possessions in the Far East. If it came to a question of "give up and get out" in China, Mr. Chamberlin thinks Japan would run the risk and say, "Go ahead," regardless of the consequences.

On this point, Dr. Chi Ch'ao-ting, Chinese economist and historian, member of the Editorial Board of Amerasia, also just returned from China, differed at the Foreign Policy Association discussion. Dr. Chi thinks that if severe economic or military pressures were enforced by other nations against Japan, its war Government would "face realities." "Japan would not fight." He said that the picture of a Japan, exalting suicide as an alternative to defeat, plunging headlong, pell-mell, was the one Japanese hoped other nations woud get. It helps to make them fear Japan, he implied.

Mr. Chamberlin presented two "balance sheets" for the Chinese and Japanese nations as follows:

Japan's strong points:

1. Superior in military way. Normal life goes on with some stringency, but burden of devastation is on China.
2. Japanese discipline stands up well. Morale is high. "Will Japan go Fascist?" he queried and then answered in the words of a Japanese official: "The Fascist countries are only learning what Japan has long known about discipline. We Japanese have nothing to learn from the Fascists but might teach them." The Japanese need no "purges" or coercion to fit the totalitarian pattern. All Japanese know how to act in a regimented economy.
3. To a certain type of Japanese mind, the war is more than mere military aggression. It is in fact social revolution to solve unemployment, especially among the educated class. It is an effort to get Japan a place in the sun. It is a "new era for Japan."
4. Superior industrial organization. Japan is able to manufacture many of its own ammunitions. China has to buy.

Japan's weak points:

1. Economics and finance.

China's strong points:

1. Unprecedented degree of national unity. No prominent general has deserted the Chinese Army. No breakup is noticeable. There is a very strong feeling back of the unity that this is an actual struggle for national existence.
2. This strong point is paradoxically a product of China's weaknesses: its primitive self-sufficiency. There is no close interlocking between China's provinces. China can only be conquered piece by piece. Process is slow. It is not possible for Japan to release 1,000 bombing planes and destroy a key center as Germany could do in Czecho-Slovakia.

China's weak points:

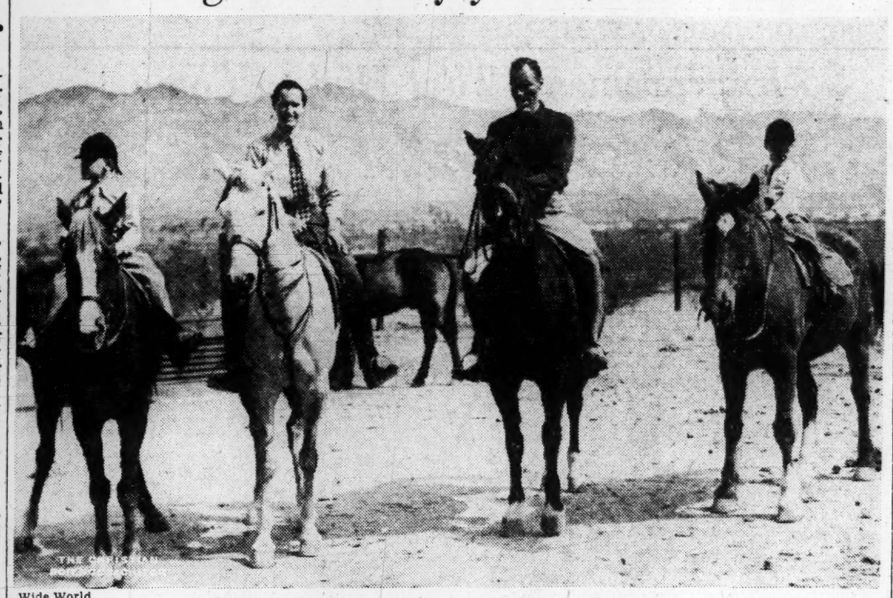
1. All destruction is on Chinese side.
2. Backwardness of people and landlocked character of the country the Nationalists now control. Provinces are without railways, little or no industry, and people are illiterate.
3. Every town of any size is under threat of air raids. New industries and securing of new supplies are under this constant threat. Ports are cut off.

Dr. Chi told the large audience, however, that the Japanese "haven't terrorized us yet, and the very decentralization of our Goyernment and our industries is our safeguard against air raids."

Charlesbank Club Debate

Members of the Charlesbank Club will debate on the subject, "Resolved, That Installment Buying Is Justified," at a meeting of the Boston Chapter of the National Institute of Credit, at Steuben's, 114 Boylston Street, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

New Englanders Enjoy Arizona's Warmth



Wide World

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Brown and Sons

They are spending a month's vacation at Tucson and are seen as they start on a morning ride

While chill March winds and mucky going underfoot tell of melting snowfields in the mountains where skiers of the East are doggedly pursuing the fast retreating snowline, the sun shines hot and the air is clear and pure for vacationists who choose the great Southwest for a month's relaxation.

In the number of Bostonians and New Englanders who have fled from the lion-lamb traditional weather of March are Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I., and their two sons, Nicholas (left) and Carter (right).

The family is shown—Nicholas, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Brown, and Carter—out on the desert at Tucson, Ariz., ready for an early morning ride.

Czech Situation Adds Problem To N. E. Shoe Trade

Now that revocation of the United States trade agreement with Czecho-Slovakia has become a possibility, following that country's absorption into Greater Germany, shoe manufacturers of New England and elsewhere are watching to see whether they will have to face increased competition from low-priced Czecho-Slovakian cemented shoes.

There have been many protests from American manufacturers during the last few years against the rising tide of inexpensive women's shoes being imported from the mid-European country. Today, although that country has become a subject only for historical discussions, its great factories for mass production of shoes remain.

What will Germany, the new master of the ex-Republic, do with these factories? Will it export even more shoes to the United States, possibly lowering the prices still further?

In any event, what will the State Department do? Will it abrogate the Czech treaty, thus abolishing the quota limit to foreign importations of shoes?

These are questions that the manufacturers wish answered; and they and their Congressional representatives are in constant touch with State Department officials awaiting a decision. In the interval, the Congressmen and Congresswomen are conducting a campaign through press statements to build up sentiment in behalf of a tariff increase, in case the quota barriers are let down.

The situation contains an interesting contradiction. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, whose views coincide with those of the manufacturers, has predicted a flood of cheap importations if the trade agreement is cancelled; yet she herself has introduced a resolution in the House asking that the President cancel it.

The explanation, of course, is that the customs agreement continued the United States tariff on cemented shoes at 20 per cent ad valorem, as it was under the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, whereas the manufacturers had desired an increase in the tariff to halt the mounting imports—chiefly from the aggressive, modern Bata firm.

In place of an increase, the agreement set a quota on all foreign shoes of 1¼ per cent of the total American shoe production; but this quota has not been reached and the manufacturers do not want it to be reached. Instead, they hope to make the bloodless conquest of Czecho-Slovakia an excuse for abolishing the treaty and effecting a rise in the tariff rate that will make it at least competitive.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., (D) of Massachusetts, has said in Washington some action will have to be taken to replace the quota provision if the treaty is revoked, and that he is considering revival of a resolution sponsored last year by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, calling for a tariff committee study to determine the difference between production costs here and abroad.

American manufacturers have stated repeatedly that they cannot manufacture cemented shoes as cheaply as the Bata firm.

Pending decision as to the status of the Czecho-Slovagian agreement, dispatches from Washington indicate that for customs purposes, Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia will be regarded as German, and that full tariff rates will apply to goods from those territories, presumably including the 25 per cent additional countervailing duty imposed over the week end on all imports from Germany, effective April 23.

If and when the 25 per cent duty is added to the cost of Czecho-Slovakian shoes, the volume of such imports is certain to decline, in the opinion of shoe manufacturers here.

New Hampshire Relief Costs Begin to Show in High Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 20—Taxpayers of New Hampshire are going to find the magnitude of the relief problem reflected directly in their tax bills for real estate.

When relief became "big government business" five or six years ago, the State participated in its cost. The State borrowed money, received aid from the Federal Government, and joined with the Federal Government in the relief problem. Gradually the State stopped its borrowings for relief purposes, and placed the burden on the cities, towns, and counties, which, in most instances, borrowed money for their participation.

Today, Hillsborough County, the largest county in the State, has rolled up a bonded debt of more than $1,500,000, all but $45,000 of which was issued to obtain money for relief. Now that the county officials have come to the realization that the State is out of the direct relief business and that local governments must handle it as a regular expense, the budget of the County for 1939 that must be met out of taxation is $1,517,553.13 as compared with $1,053,347.23 in 1938. As more than 90 per cent, practically all, of the County's revenue comes from direct taxation of the cities and towns that it includes, it will mean that two cities and 29 towns in Hillsborough County will be faced with practically a 50 per cent increase in their county tax.

It will mean that Manchester will have a county tax of $836,087.84 for 1939 as compared with $593,123.44 in 1938. Nashua's county tax will increase from $225,241.33 to $333,851.26. The Town of Peterborough will be faced with a county tax of $48,743.12 as compared with $27,304.17 a year ago.

This increased county burden will be reflected directly in the real property tax of the cities and towns which are already heavily burdened with their share of relief expense.

In some official circles it is held that this direction reflection of the cost of relief on the real estate tax rate may be beneficial in that this expense will be realized by every tax payer and not be hidden through piling up of public debt.

The State Department of Public Welfare has just released figures that show that the State and its political subdivisions expended $12,530,687 for relief between February, 1936, and the end of 1938. At the close of 1938, one out of every 12 persons in the State was on relief and the figure for December, 1938, was 779 less than from the total for December, 1937.

Of the $405,396 spent last December for the various forms of relief in the State, $291,596 was expended directly by the county, city, and town governments. Old age assistance, in which the State participates, had become a $93,658 a month item by last December while aid for dependent children was extended in 916 cases in a total of $13,468 for the month.

Livestock Men Seek Ways To Protect Sheep

To devise ways and means for the protection of sheep from dogs through uniform laws in the New England States, a committee has been formed by representatives of the Eastern States Livestock Loss Prevention Assocation and the New England Sheep Growers' Association, it is announced by Miss Marjorie L. Wyman of the Animal Rescue League of Boston.

"We are endeavoring," said Miss Wyman, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Loss Prevention Associaion, "to place before the public, through the press and radio, this all-important subject."

New England Sheep

A statement was issued also by Lewis C. Watt, Farm Manager, Belchertown School Farm, Belchertown, Mass., a member of the Committee, in which he said:

"Sheep by the millions once grazed New England hillsides, sheep in flocks which brought prosperity to their owners and furnished foundation breeding stock for other flocks inthe four corners of the globe. Economic changes moved the sheep industry westward in the latter half of the last century, but today new economic changes are bringing the center of the sheep population slowly esatward again. There is a renewed interest in sheep in the East and there are many who feel that they can and will help bring New England agriculture and New England farms a greater prosperity and productivity.

"The greatest drawback to an increased sheep population in New England today is the menace of dogs—dogs that destroy animals that were as much a part of the wealth of the country as machines in a factory or the automobile in your garage.

"While sheep owners are most vitally interested in the dog problem, it applies to all farmers.

Everybody's Problem

"Probably you are a dog lover. So are most sheepmen and farmers. So it's everybody's problem.

"All of the New England States have dog laws, some better than others, all good if properly enforced or, better still, if people will live up to them without being forced to do so. Are you, as a farmer or dog owner, familiar with yours? You can get a copy of them from the Department of Agriculture at your State House.

"The first requisite in them is, of course, that all dogs be licensed and a license tag with required data be affixed to a collar around the dog's neck.

"The livestock owner must do his part by knowing where his stock is, keeping them on his own property, providing night corrals and giving his animals every possible protection.

"The answer to the dog problem is co-operation between dog- and livestock owners and good, fair dog laws, properly enforced."

Club Woman to Be Speaker

Miss Elizabeth R. Elkins, President of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, will be guest speaker at the March meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts in the Hotel Bradford tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. Mrs. Edward H. Rugg of Belmont, President of the Club, will preside.

Thespian Impresario

Mrs. Amy S. Orent

Director of the Federal Employees Playhouse of New England.

Federal Theater Ready in Boston

Federal employees of New England will put on their first attempt at a free, monthly show, at the Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston, next Wednesday evening, it is announced by the New England Regional Federation of Federal Employees' Unions.

Objective of the theatrical move is to provide the opportunity for federal workers who wish to utilize their talent "on the boards," emulating the successful Union Playhouse in Washington, D. C. The local movement is known as the Federal Employees' Playhouse of New England, directed by Mrs. Amy S. Orent, of Jamaica Plain, who is connected with the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Films to be shown Wednesday, are: Pare Lorenz' epic of "The River," a Federal Documentary Film, and "Science vs. Magic," a General Electric film. A dramatic group of Federal workers are to present "Ring on Her Finger"—a one-act comedy, and vaudeville skits.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 21

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Tuesday, March 21

(11.79mc—25.4m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor.

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The Harvard University Series.
8:40 p. m.—Book Review.

(11.73mc—25.6m)

9:15 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Hopes of Repeal Of Racing Rising In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20—Perennial hopes of those opposed to horse racing are again in the ascendancy here today as a check-up of bills filed with the General Assembly discloses that measures eliminating or restricting in one way or another horse racing have been filed by both Democratic and Republican legislators.

Prospects of racing repeal seem brighter to some observers than at any time during the past three years when the repeal movement was begun by a group of civic leaders, businessmen, and an interdenominational church committee.

The group advances four reasons for optimism:

1. The political machine built up by Walter E. O'Hara, former manager of the Narragansett race track, no longer exists. He is now removed from the track and a foe of the entrenched racing interests.
2. Educational work by churches has progressed and repeal advocates say they find increased moral support. This couples with reported financial support from businessmen who have long insisted that racing hampered business and collections.
3. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has disclosed a leaning toward those seeking stricter racing regulation. As an indication of his personal sentiments, repeal proponents cite his return of a racing pass.
4. Belief that the anti-racing sentiment is sufficient to force the repeal question out of committee—where it has died in previous sessions—and on to the floor for a public vote.

Mayor of Woonsocket Won't Be Snowed Under

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 20—Mayor Felix A. Toupin of Woonsocket does not have to worry about shoveling his driveway if another big snowstorm comes along. A Republican at the present time—after several leaps between the political camps in the past—Mayor Toupin has signed a resolution passed by the City Council recently, providing that the first business of highway workers after a snowstorm shall be to clear the sidewalk in front of his home and the approaches to the house.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Vincent Club talk	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 **"Cavalcade of**	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 **America": drama**	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	Orchestra; soloists
8:30 **Tom Howard and**	"Those We Love": dra-	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Count Basie's orchestra	"Princess of Song"
8:45 **George Sheldon**	matic serial	**prano; symphony orch.**	Count Basie's orchestra	Commentator
9:00 **"Radio Theater":**	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Listeners Theater"	"Knickerbocker's Case"
9:15 **C. Gable, C. Colbert**	"Music We Love"	tra; D. Thompson	"Listeners Theater"	Philharmonians Octet
9:30 **in "It Happened**	"Music We Love"	Eddie Duchin's Orch	**WOR Symphony Orch**	Amateur Hour
9:45 **One Night"**	"Music We Love"	Morton Downey, tenor	**WOR Symphony Orch**	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dick Stabile's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:30 **Columbia Work-**	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 **shop: drama**	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch	Atillio Baggiore, tenor;	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather: news	News; weather: music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch
11:15 Sports, music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orch	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Harry James's Orch	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45 Count Basie's orch	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Sammy Kaye's Orch	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Top o' Morning"	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	"Morning"
7:15 "Top o' Morning"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; vocalists	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetaole
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"; talk	"Charm," talks
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	"Variations"; music	Music; **Visit of President**	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City"; drama	**Lebrun, France**	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"School of the Air"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Keep Fit to Music"	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Manhatters"; orch.	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters"; drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	popular music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Ted Cole, songs
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	**"The Monitor** News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"; talk	"Don Artiste"	Leo Freudberg's Orch	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	"Silhouettes in Blue"	Cat Show speaker
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	**M. I. T.-Maine debate:**	"Classical Album"
2:15 Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	**"Should the United**	"Classical Album"
2:30 **"American School**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	**States Ally With Great**	"What Type Are You?
2:45 **of the Air"**	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	**Britain?"**	"Songs of Old"
3:00 News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**New England Conserva-**	Sports reports
3:15 Organ recital	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**tory recital**	Sports reports
3:30 **"Story of the**	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	Hugh Monaco's Orch	Sports reports
3:45 **Song": recital**	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network talk	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government reports	Sports reports
4:15 Women's sketch	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Music; "Roundup"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	**"The Inside Story":**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Little Theater of Mu-	Buck Nation
8:15 ward G. Robinson	**dramatized news**	dramatic sketch	sic" concert	Popular music
8:30 **Dick Powell; W. C.**	**"Information, Please":**	"For Men Only"; George	**New England Town**	"Hour of Music"
8:45 **Fields: music**	**questions and answers**	Jessel; interviews	**Meeting: "WPA on**	"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	**Private Pay Rolls?"**	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	**from City Club**	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	**"Doc Rockwell's Brain**	"Pibber McGee"; com-	**Benno Rabinoff, violin-**	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	**Trust"**	edy variety program	**ist; concert orchestra**	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; William	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Powell; music	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Network sports
10:30 Buddy Clark, songs	"Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Network sports
10:45 **Albert Einstein**	School"; vocalists	"Name the Place"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey report	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Joe Sanders'** Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus's Orch.

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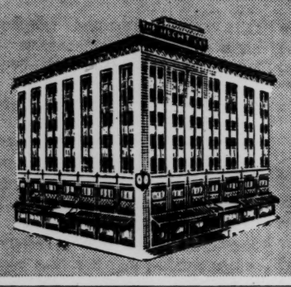
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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H	A	N	■	B	L	A	Z	E	■	E	R	I		
E	T	■	D	O	E	■	E	N	T	■	E	L		
A	■	I	O	N	A	■	B	A	R	D	■	L		
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	G	■	■	C	O	M	E	T	■	■	N			
	A	B	A	■	L	E	E	■	T	W	O			
C	R	I	S	P	U	S	■	S	H	I	R	T		
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Maine Adds City in North; Towns Hold Expenses Down

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20—Maine took on its twenty-first municipality, when Gov. Lewis O. Barrows signed the bill providing for the incorporation of the City of Presque Isle, in the Aroostook potato country. Meanwhile, it has been town meeting time for hundreds of communities, whose citizens annually exercise the right under New England heritage, of electing their officials and fixing their appropriations. A survey of some of the town meeting reports reveals little out of the ordinary, though there has been an increase in the number of towns using the Australian ballot. Citizens of Buxton elected their first Democratic selectman in 30 years. As for appropriations, towns appear to have adhered quite closely to their last year's budgets, except for an occasional decrease in amount assigned to relief. In the little hamlet of Smithfield, where no needy cases exist, cautious selectmen appropriated $200 for relief "just in case."

Provisions and Politics

A hint of politics it is remarked in the Aroostook County "malnutrition" situation, which only this week jumped back into the news again with the Governor's report on an investigation of conditions in the country, made at his request. The investigation, Governor Barrows informed the Legislature, bore out his statements that malnutrition is virtually nonexistent in Aroostook, despite statements to the contrary by Dr. G. H. Coombs, retired director of the State Bureau of Health and by others.

Governr Barrows, some persons thought, imputed exaggeration to Representative Ralph O. Brewster for using his influence to have Federal relief provisions, which the Governor said were "needless," rushed into the county. In explanation, it is said, that a contest for the Senate seat now held by U. S. Senator Hale doubtless will be forthcoming in 1940 between Governor Barrows and Representative Brewster.

Tax Schemes Shunned

To date, the Legislature, busily seeking ways and means to finance expanding old age assistance and relief, has found the well dry. No new tax bills have been adopted and none appear likely to get anything approaching unanimous support, indicating, some feel, that some of the legislators are mindful of their Party's no new taxes pledge.

Legislators also had their side dish, this week, in the form of "ham and eggs à la California," as Representative Bubar's proposal for $30 every Thursday to the unemployed has been labeled.

Sausage Workers Picket Six Firms

Following a vote to strike last night in an effort to obtain wage increases and improved working conditions, pickets representing 600 local workers in the sausage and frankfurter industry formed lines today at the stores of six companies, which, the union claims, provides the Boston market with 60 per cent of its smoked and cured meats and frankfurters.

Those on strike are members of the United Packing House Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate.

The strikers are demanding an 8 per cent increase in all classifications. This would bring the lowest paid men workers from 40 to 50 cents an hour and women workers from 35 to 45 cents. They seek a 40, instead of a 45-hour, week; time and a half pay for overtime and a week's vacation with pay.

According to the union, the contract with employers expired Wednesday midnight and, although the agreement specified a 30-day clause before renewal, the employers failed to enter into negotiations until two days before the contract terminated.

Bit of Beauty at Boston Flower Show

By a Staff Photographer

Cohasset Garden Club Exhibit

This pleasing corner at the Boston Flower Show will linger long in the memories of many of the thousands of visitors who saw it. It reveals tulips in bloom at the foot of a pine tree with a garden figure symbolizing music completing the setting. It gave the exhibit a "breath of the South Shore."

Flower Exhibit Gives Beauty Tips

While the visitor to the Spring Flower Show leaves with an experience of vastness and immensity in the arrangement of the principal features, there are small bits of the show which will linger in the memory.

Here and there one finds personal suggestions which may be tabulated for a test in the home garden—a suggestion on planting, color sequence, or landscaping.

Such a suggestion is found, for example, in the offering of the Cohasset Garden Club. Tulips are poised peacefully at the foot of an old pine, and nearby is a garden figure, simply done, symbolizing music.

Among visitors yesterday was Howard E. Gilkey, head of the Spring Show, held at Oakland, Calif. Mr. Gilkey flew here from the West Coast especially to visit the Boston display.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached yesterday in churches of Greater Boston follow:

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"'For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry.' (Habakkuk 2:3.)

"When there is panic in the air look at life with steady eyes; don't toss your dream away; rather hope, believe, look for the vision. God says, 'grant me some tenacity on your part.' If the vision tarries, wait for it.

"The heart of Judaism since and before Christianity is hopefulness. Its history is that of blasted expectation after blasted expectation; defeat has been continuous, but the Bible, its poetry, and its prophecy, has at its heart an indestructible, laborious, hopefulness.

"The note of Christianity today is hopefulness. Christianity is convinced, evil is done for. This is God's world. God reigns. Truth, right, honor, justice will prevail. All evil, dishonor, betrayal, greed is doomed and always has been doomed.

"Hopefulness is at the heart of our religion. The secret of real hopefulness is that in the blackest night real hopefulness keeps despair at bay. Though the vision tarry, hope will come.

"The source of Christ's hopefulness was that the Lord God omnipotent reigns. The sercet of his calmness and self-possession before Herod and Pilate, before Caiphas—was it a reckless contempt for death, was it a stoic resignation? It was the vision of that which was behind Herod, Pilate, and Caiphas; the vision of God behind all in the secret council of his own. The knowledge of this made Herod, Pilate, and Caiphas less than the dust beneath time's chariot wheel.

"There is the certainty that the battle we wage is not a losing battle. The evil that flaunts its banners and flouts its enemies carries within itself the seeds of its own doom."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford in Old South Church:

"The Christian centuries have invented a new way of rejecting Christ. We reject him by honoring his name while leaving severely alone everything that he essentially stands for, but, after all, Jesus is right, and we know it. What have we to do with hatred, malice and impurity?

"We shall one day have to retrace our steps; and the farther we go in the wrong direction, the longer will be the way back. By honestly accepting him we can enter today upon the only satisfactory way of life."

The Rev. Frederick B. Kellogg, of Christ Church, Cambridge, in the Church of the Advent, Boston:

"There is a lot to be said for money, but money has never had a fair deal. It is always being dragged in where it was not meant to go and as a result it has got a bad name.

"It has been palmed off for wisdom, for respectability, for social position, and the latest masquerade that has been foisted upon it is security. The average man thinks that money means security.

"The only security is being rich toward God, and being rich toward God means getting in line with the purposes behind the universe."

The Rev. Dr. Wesley G. Huber, Secretary of the Evangelistic Association of New England, in the First Baptist Church:

"Are you aware of God? We glibly recite 'In Him we live and move and have our being,' but how many of us are actually aware that God is our contemporary?

"There are so many things that distract us from practicing the presence of the Eternal, such as the rush and hurry of the day, the pagan social structure about us, but most of all the cherished sins of our own souls. Nothing can hurt us unless we permit it entrance into our souls. The pure in heart see God and have His fellowship.

"How then may we become sensitive to His presence? By capturing the mood of awareness as definitely as a musician or an artist does. There must be given some place to a creative silence. 'Take time to be holy.'"

Defendants Held In Lottery Case

Despite the fact Federal police inspectors seized a million dollars worth of sweepstakes tickets in a downtown Boston hotel yesterday and arrested two men, further investigation was being made today with the expectation of other arrests to follow.

When arraigned this afternoon before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman, Joseph J. Campbell and Edward Browne, both of New York City, pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy and interstate shipment of lottery tickets. Campbell was held in $10,000 bail and Browne in $5,000.

Police believe that many of the books have already been distributed to agents in the vicinity, despite Campbell's denial.

The seizure of the books was one of the largest made in a lottery in New England in many years. The tickets were for the Irish Hospital sweepstakes, to be drawn in May for the Epsom Downs Derby.

Judge Marcus Morton

Judge Marcus Morton, who passed on here today, was Senior Justice of the Superior Court, having been named to the bench in September, 1909. Judge Morton was graduated from Phillips Andover Academy and from Yale University and Harvard Law School.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Janet Treat

Ask the man of the house how his doorbell is, and he'll look at you in a sort of vague manner for a few seconds, and then give himself over to the business of trying to make up his mind as to whether or not his house boasts of a bell; or do the visitors just knock! But ask the woman of the house . . . and right away quick, she'll probably answer "noisy," or "shrill," or some such descriptive word that describes a lot of unpleasant sounds. And after all she should know, for she's the one that has to hear them, time after time, every day.

Which brings us to the matter of making the home more of a symphony (or something!) by means of one of those NuTone electric door chimes that R. H. White sell for around $5.50. After all wouldn't you rather hear a few perfectly tuned chimes announce the fact that there's somebody or two at the door . . . rather than a shrill shriek that causes you to jump every time you hear it anyhow? Of course you would . . . and the fact of the matter is that you'll probably present a much more calm and gracious appearance to the one who has been doing the ringing! You attach everything that has to be attached to the doorbell wiring that you've been using right away, we're told, and it operates on 110 volts A. C. with the transformer included, or dry cell batteries. All of which means nothing to us, so we had to be sure to copy it down right, but just tell all that to your husband when you go into the matter tonight, and see if he doesn't prick up his ears . . . you'll sound that professional! There are other models, too . . . some with the long tubes hanging down that are $9.75, and then there was a $3.95 version. You'll find them on the street floor, right there by all the silverware. Unless, of course, they've moved them; sometimes we can't keep up with the changes around.

"Bottled Orchids," That's What It Is

Now the chances are that there are reasons why you can't be adorned with an orchid or two every day and evening . . . so do let us tell you about Helena Rubinstein's "Bottled Orchids To You!" As you probably know, the scent of an orchid is one of the most elusive (to say nothing of evasive!) fragrances around, and even then you have to have acquired the blossom right after it has been cut in order to even notice it. Anyhow, the Rubinstein fragrance offers a really pungent orchid fragrance that will smell like lots of orchids for an amazingly long time. It can be had for one dollar for a dram size bottle . . . and more for the bigger and more orchidaceous bottles, of course. And need we say that it is entirely in keeping with her orchid makeup. At the Salon (which you really should visit when you want to see something particularly lovely!) right in the Ritz Carlton block, or at any of the downtown shops that feature her products.

Need a Blouse? Look at These

Perhaps your long, flowing, gypsy-like evening skirt needs a new blouse, or perhaps your spring suit needs one. Anyhow, we'll assume that something you own is shrieking around for one . . . just so we'll have a good excuse to tell you about Slattery's little silk chiffon shirtwaists that come in those lollypop colors. Like lime and lemon and cyclamen and fuchsia. And also in pure white. It's a cute number . . . there being oodles of tucks that go up and down on the blouse part, and around and around on the puff sleeves. A collar that lays down flat at the base of your neck. For $2.98.

Here's How to Stage Raid on the Moths

Not that we want to put any ideas into their heads, but the fact remains that the little moths you may be entertaining in your home as purely uninvited guests, don't realize they've overstayed their welcome . . . but a little item like that stuff they sell at T. D. Whitney's will make them conscious of it in short order. They call it Para-Dichlor-Benzene Moth Crystals . . . but if you never were any good at memorizing, we're sure if you'll just explain, they'll know what you're talking about. You can get a six-pound can of it for something like $1.29 now. In either the crystal or nugget size. If you wish to phone in for it call Liberty 2300.

"Steem Electric" Iron Saves Work

Sometime ago . . . but not so very long ago at that . . . we told you of a new "Steem Electric" Iron we had acquired, and more or less went into ecstacies over it. And now we wish to tell you that you can, during this month, at least, buy one of the irons at Gilchrist's for a matter of $9.95. They have been $12.95 all along, you know. They're the irons that you fill with water . . . the iron that saves you from sprinkling clothes (imagine what a boon that can be!) and the iron that does a professional job on items that you usually think you have to send to the tailor! And it's the easiest thing to use . . . it practically propels itself along over the ironing board. If you question all that the "Steem Electric" says it'll do, you can see it demonstrated at Gilchrist's. Up on the sixth floor. Should you wish to order one by phone, after the children are in bed, and things are quiet around the house, call Hubbard 9400; up until 10 o'clock!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Rhode Island Bill Quizzes Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20—Alleged monopolistic practices of Rhode Island would be examined under terms of a Bill filed by Representative Charles T. Miller (R), Providence, who has recently criticized the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin on the floor of the House.

Under his measure, a committee of four Republicans and four Democrats appointed by the Governor would investigate "the suppression of free speech, distortion of reports of legislative proceedings in the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and in the various city and town councils in said State, and statements by elected or appointed officials in regard to matters of public business."

The committee would have subpoena powers and would examine any questions of anti-trust law violations. It would report to the Legislature by March 1, 1940.

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What IS A Sailor?
A Mariner?
A Mere Head Covering?

It's a Sign of Spring!
Hats may come and hats may go, crowns rise and fall, but when spring's ahead on the calendar, the hat that's dear to the feminine heart is the latest version of a sailor. Given a few encouragingly sunny days and the women who read The Christian Science Monitor are pretty certain to be willing prospects for millinery shops that advertise in the Monitor.

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"There is no lovelier way to thank God for your sight than to give a helping hand to some one in the dark."—HELEN KELLER.

Help The Blind To Help Themselves

ALL THROUGH the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their hands in making articles useful in the home, and elsewhere. They have been trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of helping the blind to help themselves.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop, maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind person who made the article sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind by their own industry.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as hand towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

On Tuesday, March 21, from 10:00 to 6:00, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF BOSTON

Monday, March 20, to Friday, March 31, Inclusive
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BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP
73 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
(Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets)

Expect to Cut Off Extra Bases in Red Sox Games—Warstler Seems on Way Out

Strong-Armed Outfielders Available to Cronin Team

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 20—Those who have the future interests of the Boston Red Sox at heart are applauding the latest outfield that the Yawkey-Cronin-Collins-Evans organization has assembled. From left to right the 1939 Fenway garden group will read Joe Vosmik, Flit Cramer and Ted Williams, with Leo "Red" Nonnenkamp the fourth man.

Offensively this starting trio should rank with the best in baseball. No question about it. Vosmik batted .324 in 146 American League games last season. Nobody has ever accused blond Joe of taking life easy at the plate. Cramer crashed the .300 class by the slender margin of a single point and contributed 198 base hits to the most potent team average in the circuit. Williams, the Minneapolis boy who is counted on to make Boston forget Ben Chapman, led the American Association in almost every available slugging department. Although few expect him to duplicate his Minneapolis record in the American League, Ted should scale the .300 level with room to spare.

In fly chasing, this trio may not be the greatest Boston has seen. But in at least one phase of defensive baseball it figures to rank high. We speak of throwing.

Cramer Always Good

To begin with, Cramer has always been a top-notcher in this particular stunt. The center fielder may be slow getting the ball away, but when he lets it go few base runners take liberties. His "whip" is strong and accurate. Manager Joe Cronin thought enough of it last year to let him pitch in a relief role.

Vosmik is behind Cramer, but Joe's throws are accurate if not strong. His judgment is good and he rarely tosses to the wrong base.

In Williams, the Red Sox have a boy who threatens to give Joe Di Maggio and other stars a battle in piling up assists.

Teddy has a rifle arm and is rapidly learning what to do with the ball once he gets it. The right field at Fenway Park is large enough to give the boy a real opportunity to show his skill. He gave a great exhibition in the American Association and has continued here in the Grapefruit League. The boys are not trying for extra bases when the Minneapolis rookie handles the pellet. Ben Chapman gave Boston an acceptable throwing exhibit, but Williams will be better. Chapple tried to throw every ball right into the infielder's hands and often overthrew the bag. The rookie bounces them to the fielders.

Mel Could Throw

Three years ago the Red Sox had a fine thrower in Mel Almada, who left the club with the Ferrell brothers and went to Washington in exchange for Buck Newsom and Chapman. Mel could catch those runners trying to go from first to third on singles.

Nonnenkamp, also, is an accurate thrower. And if for any reason Cronin needed to substitute Red for Ted, the team would give up very little in the department under discussion. As a matter of fact, Nonnenkamp would make the regular outfield of more than one club in the American League and there is no assurance that he will remain in a utility roll with the Sox for the entire season. Reserves with Nonny's ability have been known to push regulars right out of the league.

As this was written, Fabian Gaffke and Chet Morgan were leading in the race for Cronin's fifth outfield spot. Fab has shown flashes of brilliance on his previous trips with the Red Sox, but at other times takes the appearance of a busher. Three years ago the Boston manager was ready to plant the right-hander in the field, but Vosmik came along to upset this plan. Since then Gaffke has bounced back and forth between Fenway Park and the American Association.

Play Farm Team

Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, and Jim Tabor provided the heavy hitting for the Red Sox over the week end, the Sox defeating Cincinnati, 5 to 4, Saturday afternoon, with Galehouse and Bagby dividing the pitching assignment, and yesterday the Brooklyn Dodgers scored a 6-4 verdict with Heving and Wilson in the box. Today the Sox will play an impromptu game with Louisville, farm team, to show President Tom Yawkey what the coming recruits look like.

Osterville Golfer Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 20 (AP) — K. Corcoran of Osterville, Mass., won the Belmont Manor golf tournament Saturday, defeating Louis Miller of Chester, N. S., 4 and 3 in the 36-hole final match. Although the morning round was played in a heavy rain, Corcoran was only two over par for the 33 holes played.

Triple Rugby Tie

EDINBURGH (CP) — England went into a triple tie with Wales and Ireland for the International Rugby Championship March 18, defeating Scotland at Murrayfield 9-6. Seventy thousand spectators at Murrayfield saw the visitors win by three penalty goals to two tries.

Hard-Hitting Sox Outfield

Reading from left to right are Joe Vosmik, left fielder; Roger Cramer, center fielder; and Ted Williams, right fielder. The latter is the rookie from Minneapolis who led the American Association in hitting.

Baseball Starts At Northeastern Next Wednesday

While Northeastern's winter season will not be officially over until tomorrow night when the basketball squad elects a captain for next year, attention will turn to spring sports this week with the inauguration of football classes by Jimmy Dunn Tuesday, and the working out of battery candidates for baseball with Herb Gallagher on Wednesday.

Dunn plans to hold two indoor football sessions a week, concentrating on freshmen. If weather permits, he will have several outdoor workouts as well.

Gallagher has been in a quandary for the past week with the unfavorable weather interfering with his baseball plans. Indoor facilities are none too good, but Herb will make the best of them, since the opening game is only three weeks away.

Before the season starts Gallagher can see only four possible pitchers—Charlie Loiselle, Dave Gerry, and Garnet Gibson of last year's varsity squad, and Charlie Foster from the freshmen.

Those four will work out separately, while Gallagher looks over the rest of the candidates in search of new talent. Last year he was forced to convert Frank Meehan from first base to the mound, and it is quite possible that he will do further conversion work this spring.

Oxford Is Victor; Americans Help

WHITE CITY, England (AP)—Three Americans helped Oxford's track team defeat Cambridge 76 to 41 in their dual meet March 18.

J. N. Irwin, former Princeton athlete, set a new meet record of 24.5 in winning the 220-yard low hurdles and then came back to finish second in the high hurdles.

W. S. Prooke, formerly of Stanford, won the pole vault with a leap of 11ft. 3in. C. H. Kearney, another ex-Princetonian, finished third in the quarter-mile run.

Colgate Baseball Dates

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP) — Games with Holy Cross, Princeton and Army are on the Colgate baseball schedule of 19 games, as announced by William A. Reid, Director of Athletics.

Army will be met at Cooperstown, N. Y., as part of the baseball centennial celebration. Other games include: April 20—Middlebury, here; 25—Princeton, at Princeton; May 6—Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass.; 18—Holy Cross, here.

Danvers Trio Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Danvers (Mass.) polo trio defeated Pennsylvania Military College 12 to 8 in the Junior Division Saturday night in a tune-up game at the Squadron A armory here. Leo Boyle, Zenas Colt, and Arthur Mason, playing for Danvers, scored four goals apiece.

Invade Chapel Hill

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Three eastern colleges will invade Chapel Hill this spring to play the University of North Carolina golf team. The schedule includes:

April 4—Dartmouth; 7—Boston College; and 11—Pennsylvania.

Colby Co-Captains

WATERVILLE, Maine (AP)—Warren Pearl of Revere, Mass., and Clyde Hatch of Howland were elected co-captains of next season's Colby College varsity basketball team at a dinner meeting of the lettermen.

Eire and Hungary Tie

CORK, Eire, March 20 (AP)—Eire and Hungary played to a 2-2 draw in an international soccer football match before 22,000 spectators yesterday. The score at half time was 1-1.

New Williams Captain

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Howard L. McGregor, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., has been elected captain of the 1940 Williams College swimming team.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Takes Three Swimming Titles

Despite the fact it won the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship this year, Yale was able to take only three individual titles at the league's second annual meet at Payne Whitney Pool over the week end. Princeton, second in the standing, took four crowns; Harvard, third, took three, and Columbia and Army one each.

Harvard's trio of championships was just half of those annexed last year by Capt. Charlie Hutter's great team. Capt. Rusty Greenhood, undefeated all season, retained his diving honors on the one and three-meter boards, while Eric Cutler, next year's Crimson leader, set a new record of 4m. 57.6s. in winning the 440.

Other titlists included Callahan, Columbia, in the 300-yard medley; Garrett, Army, in the 50-yard freestyle; Vande Weghe, Princeton, in the 150-yard backstroke; Hough, Princeton, in the 200-yard breaststroke; Good, Yale, in the 100-yard freestyle; Parke, Princeton, in the 220-yard freestyle; (Princeton (Vande Weghe, Hough, Van Oss), in the 300-yard medley relay; Yale (Pope, Kelly, MacLeman, Johnson), in the 400-yard freshman relay; and Yale (Duncan, Sanburn, Moonan, Good) in the 400-yard freestyle relay.

The Boston Olympics successfully defended their record of not having lost an exhibition series this season when they split a pair of games with the Montreal Victorias over the week end. They dropped the first 4-2 Friday, but roared back to win 4-3 Saturday.

Ellsworth W. "Bill" Millett, Assistant Director of Health and Physical Education at Colby College, and coach of the Mules' hockey team, was elected President of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League at its fourth annual meeting at the University Club Saturday. At the meeting the league trophy was presented to Boston University, champions for the second year in a row.

Two rule changes were voted at the session. In the future, wins will count two points and tie games one, with the final standing to be computed on a percentage basis by dividing the total number of points by the total possible. The second rule change prohibits use of freshman players in varsity games.

Capt. Austie Harding and his wing mate, Joe Patrick, were made co-receivers this year of the Tudor Memorial Cup, awarded annually to the player who is of "greatest value to Harvard hockey, not so much because of his ability as for his heart." The awards, made at the varsity squad's annual dinner at the Hotel Commander Saturday night, marked the first time two replicas have been given. Win Jameson, regular defenseman, was awarded the Donald Angier trophy, given annually to the "most improved player over the course of a season."

Gerald Cote of the Marathon A. C., Quebec, won the North Medford Club's annual 20-mile road race Saturday by 500 yards over Jean Berthelot, representing the Millrose A. A., of New York. Les Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., was third.

Harvard's varsity fencers defeated Yale 17-10, while the Eli freshmen closed their season undefeated by taking the Crimson 15½-11½ at New Haven Saturday. The jayvee teams tied at 13½ all. At Princeton the Harvard varsity polo team outrode the Tigers 16-14. Both polo teams are scheduled to compete in the intercollegiates next week.

Wellesley College dedicated its new recreation building Saturday with exhibitions of swimming and diving in the pool, and of tennis and badminton in the gymasium.

"On and after March 13, no person elected to honorary or free membership in a member blub shall be permitted to play on a team unless approved by the directors of the league upon application from such club," was the new rule adopted by the Metropolitan Four-Ball League Saturday. This rule makes it impossible for teams to strengthen themselves in order to win this summer. In other words, the league will stand for no "proselyting."

The Boston Y. M. C. A. with 31 points edged Brockton by two points to take the 19th annual two-State "Y" track and field meet, held in the Huntington Avenue gym Saturday. Newton, with 20 points was third.

G. C.

New Breastroke Mark

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20 (AP)—Patty Aspinwall, 12-year-old Indianapolis Athletic Club acquatic star, set a new American senior women's record for the 300-yard breaststroke in a meet at the I. A. C. pool here last night.

Patty, who is being groomed for the 1940 Olympic trials, was timed in 4m. 30.5s. for the distance by five stop-watches. Paul Jordan, Chairman of the Records Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union was present also.

The previous American record of 4m. 37.2s. was set by Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson at Miami, Fla., in 1932.

New England Badminton

By the Associated Press

Two Canadians held New England open badminton championships today.

Ted Pollock of Kitchener, Ont., won his title by defeating Dave Freeman of Los Angeles, national junior tennis champion, 15—6, 15—11, in the finals of the sixth annual tourney. Miss Alice Boivin of Quebec, top-seeded foreign player, downed Miss Helen Gibson of Westport, Conn., 11—0, 11—0, for the women's crown.

Branch Elected

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Richard R. Branch, Glenbrook, Conn., has been appointed manager of skiing at Colgate for next season.

Bruins Leave For New York To Open Play

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Bruins and Canadiens went through the "Skater's Waltz" at the Garden last night to bring down the curtain on the 1938-39 regular schedule. The two teams skipped the bodychecking, played wide open hockey to avoid injury, and the Bruins won the contest in overtime, 7-5.

It was a little surprising to find the Bruins doing so well against the visitors with wide-open hockey in vogue. The Frenchmen are rated faster than the Bruins and with the greatest weapon of defense the Bruins have—bodychecking—out of the way, it was reasonable to expect the Canadiens to win.

The Frenchmen were directed by Babe Siebert and played without Paul Haynes, play-making forward and equally effective both ways. With Haynes out there the Bruins would not have engineered so many unhampered attacks into Canadien territory.

Four-Out-of-Seven Series

Both teams were satisfied with the result and the fact that no injuries were received. The Bruins head for New York this afternoon where they will spend the night awaiting the opening of the four-out-of-seven games series against the Rangers.

Except for Charlie Sands, right winger, the Bruins are at full strength. Sands may not play before Thursday and while he is out Red Hamill will alternate with Getliffe and Hollett on the third line. Frankie Brimsek was not at his best last night recovering from a recent illness, but will be ready to go by tomorrow night.

According to reports it is possible that Rangers will have to enter the series minus a regular winger. Cecil Dillon was injured in Toronto Saturday night and gave way to Joe Krol, rookie recalled from the Philadelphia Ramblers. Krol did all right with a goal and an assist for his evening's work.

Red Dutton, the New York Americans manager, summed up the Bruins in the World-Telegram Saturday as follows: Goalie Frank Brimsek—"He can stand on his own, regardless of his defense."

Eddie Shore—"Still the master of them all."

Jack Portland—"He can handle his weight, and with Shore forms the strongest defense in hockey."

Dit Clapper—"A scoring threat who can break up any game."

Jack Crawford—"The best first-year man of them all."

"Kraut" Line

Dutton grouped the Bruin forwards in a unit. Of the "Kraut" line he said, "They'll score anytime. That line has perfect balance and is one of the greatest ever seen in this league.

"Bill Cowley is 90 per cent of his line. (Ed. note: Mr. Conacher is more than 10 per cent, Mr. Dutton.) He'll have to be checked hard and often or Roy Conacher and Mel Hill will be converting his assists.

"Gordon Pettinger, Ray Getliffe and Charlie Sands are defensive forwards. They'll probably be used to keep the Colvilles and Shibicky from scoring."

Red Dutton, by the way, will have to depend upon Alfie Moore to take the place of the injured Earl Robertson in the net for Amerks against the Maple Leafs tomorrow night. It was Moore, incidentally, who filled in for Mike Karakas of the Black Hawks against these same Leafs in Toronto last year and won his game.

Eddie Miller Is a Fixture At Shortstop, Says Stengel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 20—Before the Bees left for St. Petersburg today, to play a return game with the New York Yankees, Casey Stengel expressed his delight in the playing of Eddie Miller in exhibition games that have been held. Miller has dissipated all doubt that might have been entertained when he was installed as Rabbit Warstler's successor at shortstop at the opening of the training season.

"Miller makes us better at shortstop than we were last season," said Stengel. "I've seen enough of him to know that he'll be one of the best fielding shortstops in the league. He'll give us more punch at the plate, too, even if he doesn't hit .300. He can drive the ball a long distance."

Last year the Bees had a light-hitting shortstop in Warstler, a veteran who slowed up in the field and who had to protect himself on long throws by playing out of position on some hitters. Miller, only 22 years old, has a strong arm, and while he is not exceedingly fleet of foot, he has the knack of getting a fast jump on a batted ball.

Not Orthodox

A flashy, spectacular fielder, Miller has been compared to both Glenn Wright and Dav Bancroft. He is not orthodox in his methods, for he likes to make vest pocket catches and back-handed pickups on grounders. But he has a fine glove hand and rarely fumbles the ball.

Miller has flaws in his batting style, but Stengel has not been trying to change him, because last season he batted .290, a high figure for him, and because he is somewhat temperamental and best left alone.

The new Bees shortstop probably will not wear out National League pitching, but when he connects solidly, the ball will get a long ride. Miller has hit balls as far as Al Simmons, the slugging outfielder. One of his longest drives was a 410-foot triple to left-center in the first Bees-Red Sox game.

Smooth Combination

From what has been seen in the few exhibition games the Bees have played, the Miller-Cuccinello double-play combination will be one of the best in the National League this season. This rookie-veteran team has been smooth as grease in its functions around second base.

After the Yankees are disposed of today, the Bees will play three successive games on their own grounds here, starting with the Reds tomorrow and continuing with the Tigers on Wednesday and the Red Sox on Thursday . . . Bees players think the Reds have strengthened themselves considerably through buying Bill Werber from the Athletics . . . Ralph Hodgin, outfielder up from Evansville, continues to please Casey Stengel with his all-round playing.

Too Much for Bees

Lee Grissom and Gene Thompson proved too much for the Bees yesterday, and held the Stengel nine to three hits and one run for nine long innings, while the Reds collected 12 hits for eight runs against the pitching of Milt Shoffner and Tom Earley, seven of them while Shoffner worked. Buddy Hassett made two and Al Simmons one of the three hits.

Bill Kern Has No Statement About Resigning Next Season

PITTSBURGH, March 20 (AP)—Athletic troubles that echoed through Pitt's skyscraper schoolhouse and onto Duquesne's Bluff campus the past two weeks today spread to Carnegie Tech but Bill Kern said he wouldn't complete the cycle of coaching changes.

Reports spotting him as the next to go in Pittsburgh's rapidly changing intercollegiate sports picture coincided with requests of 15 Carnegie sophomore gridders for "a clear understanding of their status."

College officials, denying there had been a revolt, admitted a liberal plan of President Robert E. Doherty for alumni financial help to worthy athletes had not operated as they hoped it would.

Lack of alumni contributions forced the sophomores to supplement the support by a work program. They complained they were overburdened with football practice, the necessity of work and keeping up with their studies.

Future in Doubt

This caused speculation over future grid material in the wake of a threatened depletion of players through stiff scholastic requirements that brought about dismissal of one varsity performer and two freshman prospects.

Kern, blond former Pitt tackle, only recently signed for another year at the job where he broke into national football spotlight last season. He refused an offer from Boston College to stay at Tech, saying he owed the school that because it gave him his first big-time assignment.

This is his reply to reports he would not renew his contract:

"I like it here. I want to stay. It's silly to think of things like that. I've got a lot of things to worry about before that time—spring football, getting boys eligible, putting them on the field next fall and so forth.

Nothing to Say

"I haven't a thing to say in answer to the report that I'm thinking of quitting because the time is too far off to even think of such a possibility."

Across the street from Tech the Pitt Board of Trustees gathers tonight in the cathedral of learning with indications it will pick a successor to head football coach Dr. John B. (Jock) Sutherland.

Charles Bowser, former coach at Bowdoin and Grove City College, is conceded the inside track. He served under Sutherland on two occasions and was a star center and quarterback on "Pop" Warner's old Panther squad.

Jock's resignation following similar action by four assistants climaxed two years of wrangling over Pitt athletic policy. A strictly amateur basis has been established by Chancellor John G. Bowman.

Follows Sutherland

Swim Coach Pat J. Corr, 15 years at Pitt like Sutherland, is the latest to withdraw. He joined Jock in expressing dissatisfaction with the Panther Athletic Administration, asserting "I feel I can be of more service to the university on the outside."

In the midst of Pitt's turmoil, "Little Clipper" Smith stepped out of the head coaching place at Duquesne. He said it was "for the best interests of the university." A graduate system of coaching was inaugurated, and Aldo T. (Buff) Donelli, assistant at Duquense since 1930, succeeded Smith.

His Interests Divided

Win Green

Roxbury boy, who is trainer with the Red Sox in Florida at present, but who is intensely interested in the welfare of the Boston Bruins' hockey team which he trained until leaving for the South.

Dartmouth Back on Penn Schedule for Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 — After an absence of nine years Dartmouth will return this Spring to the track schedule of the University of Pennsylvania, H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics, has announced.

On April 8, the Green will meet the Red and Blue on Franklin Field in the first of the most extensive series of meets Pennsylvania's trackmen have had in years.

Prior to 1930 when the last meet was held, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth met for several years in dual engagements, both on Franklin Field and at Hanover. For a number of years in the early twenties, the two and Yale engaged in a triangular meet.

Other Meets Due

Following the meet with Dartmouth, Pennsylvania's schedule calls for a dual competition with Yale at New Haven on April 22, participation in the 45th annual Relay Carnival on Franklin Field on April 28 and 29; a dual meet with Cornell on Franklin Field on May 6, and participation in the Heptagonal games at New Haven on May 20 and in the I. C. 4 A. championships in New York on May 26 and 27.

Pennsylvania will have a much stronger dual meet team this year than it has had for a number of seasons. The influx of members of last year's freshman team has greatly strengthened the varsity for its Spring meets.

In the sprints Lawson Robertson will have George Kroupa, second indoors in the I. C. 4 A. games; Palmer Hughes, a veteran; Ray Bradley, a sophomore and Fred Ryan, a junior. Kroupa is the best broad jumper in the squad, as he demonstrated by winning the event in the Polar Bear meet.

Was Point Winner

In the hurdles Hughes Cauffman, a senior; Jim Adams, and William McCawley, sophomores, and Warren Wittens, a junior, are regarded as potential point scorers. The last named was fifth in the low hurdles in the 1938 outdoor championships.

The middle distance runners include Walter Heed, George Knepner, Leonard Lavine and Harry Boylan. The best miler is John Drebinger. In the field events the outstanding performers in the squad include Sam Moore, Ted McKinney and Henry Thompson, in the high jump; August Beltzner, captain of the team, in the pole vault and Bill Bradway and Paul Wexler, in the weight events.

K. E. Whaley, Jr., of Washington and Lee, whose stunning upset victory over the veteran Don Kinzle, of Duke, in the 70-yard high hurdle indoor championships of the Southern Conference, stamps him as a possible Olympic prospect in 1940, plans to enter the 120-yard hurdle special in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 28 and 29, on Franklin Field.

Events This Week

Monday, March 20

Amateur Boxing at Arena in evening.

Tuesday, March 21

Ice skating afternoon and evening at Arena.

M. I. T. vs. Rollins at Cambridge. (Fencing.)

Thursday, March 23

Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers in N. H. L. play-off game at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

Commonwealth Figure Skating Club at Arena in afternoon.

M. I. T. vs. Harvard at Cambridge. (Pistol shooting.)

Friday, March 24

Boston Olympics vs. Montreal Concordias at Arena in evening. (Hockey.)

Saturday, March 25

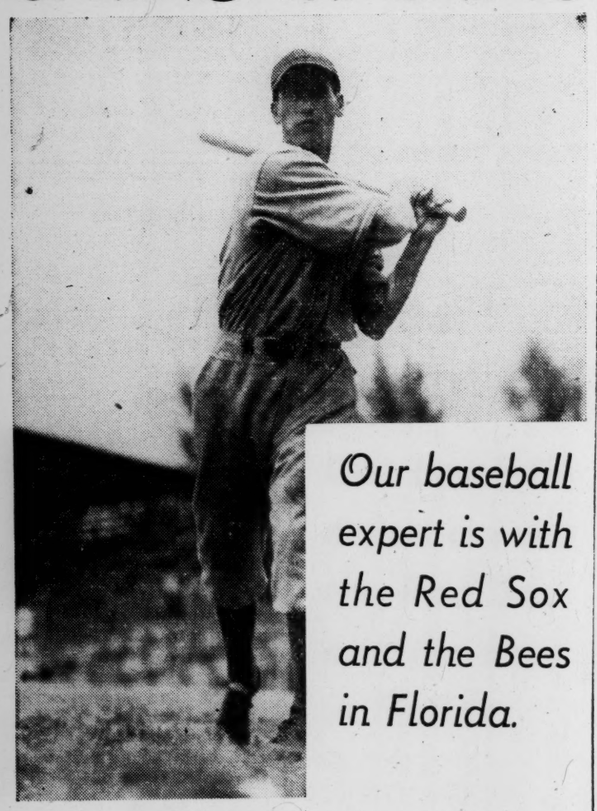
Boston Olympics vs. Montreal Concordias at Garden in evening. (Hockey.)

Ice skating afternoon and evening at Arena.

Sunday, March 26

Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers in N. H. L. play-off game at Garden in evening (Hockey.)

SPRING TRAINING



Our baseball expert is with the Red Sox and the Bees in Florida.

The crack of bats and the smack of leather are echoing from southern training camps, through daily stories by the Monitor's staff writer on baseball. He will keep you posted on the Boston teams, and how they are shaping up. The best of other sport news is in these interesting pages too.

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4 CENTS A DAY TO SUBSCRIBERS EVERYWHERE

Regular Hockey Schedules Close—Track Comparisons—Candidates for Olympics

Corn Belt Runners Still Dominate College World

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The boys from the corn belt and adjacent regions still dominate the college track and field world although they haven't had anything like a monopoly on the outstanding performances by undergraduates during the 1939 indoor season.

Perhaps it's because they have more opportunities to try to beat one another, but a comparison of the winning times and distances in the season's major relay carnivals and sectional championship indoor meets show the Mid-Western athletes away out in front. The list covers a month of intensive competition, starting with the Illinois Relays Feb. 18 and winding up with last night's Butler and Armour Tech Relay carnivals.

It is rather surprising, in view of the fact that Eastern and Southern stars get only one crack apiece at the records—for they confine most of their efforts to the big invitation meets not included in this comparison—that every one of the meets except the Big Six championship is included at least once in the accompanying list of outstanding performances.

Best Jump in New York

The East's Intercollegiate A. A. A. Championships at Madison Square Garden produced the best broad jump, 24ft., by Anson Perina of Princeton, while Jay Shields of Yale negotiated the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.4 seconds to share the season's honors for the event with Ed Smith of Wisconsin, who made that mark three times in Saturday's Butler Relays. The outstanding college-meet mile of the year was recorded in the Southern Conference Championships when Mason Chronister of Maryland was timed in 4:16.1.

Chronister, incidentally, took a bad beating later from Missouri's John Munski, who won the Big Six title in 4:17. However, that merely helps to show that a lot depends upon the different tracks and that the only real comparison comes when they all get together to settle it by racing.

Comparisons

A few other examples of the difficulty of drawing comparisons are found in the mile relay and the pole vault. Ohio State's team ran the relay in 3:18.2 at the Illinois Relays for the best performance of the list. Up at Dartmouth last week Fordham's quartet set a world record of 3:15.2, but the Rams couldn't come within five seconds of that mark in the I. C. 4-A meet at Madison Square Garden.

At Indianapolis Saturday Milt Padway of Wisconsin vaulted 14ft. 1in., to set a new world record for an indoor vault from a dirt runway. But he didn't do any record breaking when he took the Big Ten title at 14ft. 1⅜in. at the Big Ten meet the week before.

Padway, incidentally, shared individual honors with Elmer Hackney, the Kansas State shot putter. The Wisconsin ace also won the vault at the Illinois Relays for a season's "triple." Hackney won there and in the Big Six meet, then wound up at Chicago Saturday with the season's best heave, 51ft. 9¼in.

Season's Bests

The season's other "best performances" at the elght meets included in the comparisons were: (odd distances run in only one meet not included):

60-yard dash 6.2 seconds Greer, Michigan State (Central Intercollegiate), Piker, Northwestern (Big Ten).
70-yard high hurdles 8.6 seconds, Gedeon, Michigan (Big Ten).
70-yard low hurdles 7.7 seconds Shurilla, Marquette (Armour).
440-yard run 49.4 seconds Howelss, Ohio State (Big Ten) Wagner, North Central (Armour).
880-yard run 1:55.3 Bodeau, Purdue (Big Ten).
Two-mile run 9:25 Rice, Notre Dame (Central).
Two-mile relay 7:45.3 Indiana (Illinois Relays).
Distance medley relay 10:20.1 Indiana (Butler).
High pump 6 ft. 6¼in. Byrnes, Manhattan (I. C. 4-A.).

Olympic Hockey Candidates

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—A tentative list of 54 candidates for the 1940 United States Olympic hockey squad was selected today at a meeting of the American Olympic Ice Hockey Committee, headed by Rufus J. Trimble of New York.

Nearly two thirds of the group of players chosen were observed this week end in the national amateur championships at New Haven, Conn., while the rest were chosen after observation by various committeemen during the winter.

Additional candidates will be named when the committee meets again next fall and from the combined list a squad of about 30 players will be invited to New York next January for final team tryouts.

The committee also discussed possible coaches and managers, but made no announcement of whom it had considered.

The players listed were:

Lynch, Allen, Roberts, Guibord, Lewis, Ford and Emerson, all of the Boston Olympics; Priestly, Boston Junior Olympics; Moore, Boston College; Carvelli, Boston University; Walsh and Foster, Dartmouth; Gillespie, Yale; Anderson, McGill; Dondi, Thompson, Young, Pudvah, Rennicke and Robinson, all Brock Hall, New Haven; Dumont and Chaison, Woonsocket, R. I.; Harding, Harvard; Fortin, Colby; Underwood, Meriden, Conn.; Byrne, Northeastern.

Jones, Colgate; Scoons and Goering, Clinton, N. Y.; Valenze, Lake Placid, N. Y.; McFarland, Massena, N. Y.; Burke, R. Cook, Moseley, Nilon, Elliott and Staukhausen, all St. Nicholas, New York; P. Cook, Crescent, Brooklyn; Ritter, New York A. C.; Wyre and Cochrane, Princeton.

St. Vincent, Anderson, Falk, Lampton, Mariucci and Paulsen, all Minnesota; Meiklejohn, Wisconsin; Carlson, Moe and Micholson, all Cleveland; Robson and Harmaday, Southern California; Polish, Loyola, Los Angeles.

National Title

NEW HAVEN, March 20 (AP)—Fighting bitterly through three periods of the tournament's best hockey, the Cleveland American Legion squad pounded the Gophers of Minnesota into submission, 4 to 3, and won the National A. A. U. championship Saturday night.

In its semifinal, Cleveland had defeated the Club Marquette of Woonsocket, R. I., 5-4, in a game that required two overtime periods. Minnesota gained the final round by upsetting the St. Nicholas six of New York, 3-2.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Denny Shute and Bill Stark win National Amateur-Pro Best Ball Golf Tournament, defeating Marvin Stahl and Chick Harbert, 5 and 4, in 36-hole final.

HAMILTON, Bermuda — Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke defeat Wayne Sabin and John Shostrom, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, in men's doubles final of Bermuda Tennis Championships; Riggs and Marta Barnett win mixed doubles; Women's Doubles Title to Helen Bernhard and Millicent Hirsh.

CAIRO, Egypt—Don McNeill beats Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, in final of International Tennis Tournament.

SAN FRANCISCO—Kilian and Vopel win six-day bike race.

NEW YORK—New York Rovers defeat Detroit Holzbaugh-Fords 3-0 in opening game of series for U. S. Amateur Hockey Association Championship.

CHICAGO—Chuck Fenske runs special mile in 4:12.5 at Armour Tech Relays; Michigan State Normal scored 56 1-3 points to win team title.

INDIANAPOLIS — Milt Padway, Wisconsin, pole vaults 14 ft. at Butler Relays to better world indoor dirt-runway record; Ed Smith equals 60-yard high hurdles record of 7.4 seconds. Michigan takes team honors for sixth straight year with 46 points.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Bobby Peoples, Southern California, throws javelin 234 ft. 1⅞ in. to surpass American record.

DENVER — Denver Nuggets win National A. A. U. Basketball Title, beating Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips, 25-22 in final.

KANSAS CITY — Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans., conquers San Diego, Calif., State, 32-31, to win National Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA — Ohio State takes Eastern Division Title in National Collegiate A. A. Basketball tourney, beating Villanova, 53-36.

HANOVER, N. H.—Seton Hall College retains Eastern Conference Fencing Title, winning foils, sabre and epee events to total 101 points.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Cleveland American Legion Hockey team turns back Minnesota Gophers, 4-3, to win National A. A. U. crown.

NEW HAVEN—Princeton University team set a new American record of 2:51.9 for 300-yard medley relay in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League Individual Championship Meet.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Oklahoma A. and M. wrestlers score 33 points to take National Collegiate A. A. team championship for third year.

WINSTED, Conn.—Alton Olsen of Berlin, N. H., Eastern Professional Ski Jumping Champion, annexed the U. S. Professional title yesterday with two leaps totaling 389 feet.

Olsen, jumping with six other entrants on the Colebrook River hill here, made one leap of 186 feet and another of 203 feet, the latter being the longest of the day.

NEW YORK—Harry F. Wolf wins tenth consecutive National Amateur Squash Tennis Title by trouncing Frank Hanson, 15—4, 13—15, 15—3, 15—6.

Riggs and Cooke Meet in Bermuda For Tennis Title

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 20 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., who teamed together to win the men's doubles crown, met today in the final of the men's singles in the Bermuda tennis championships.

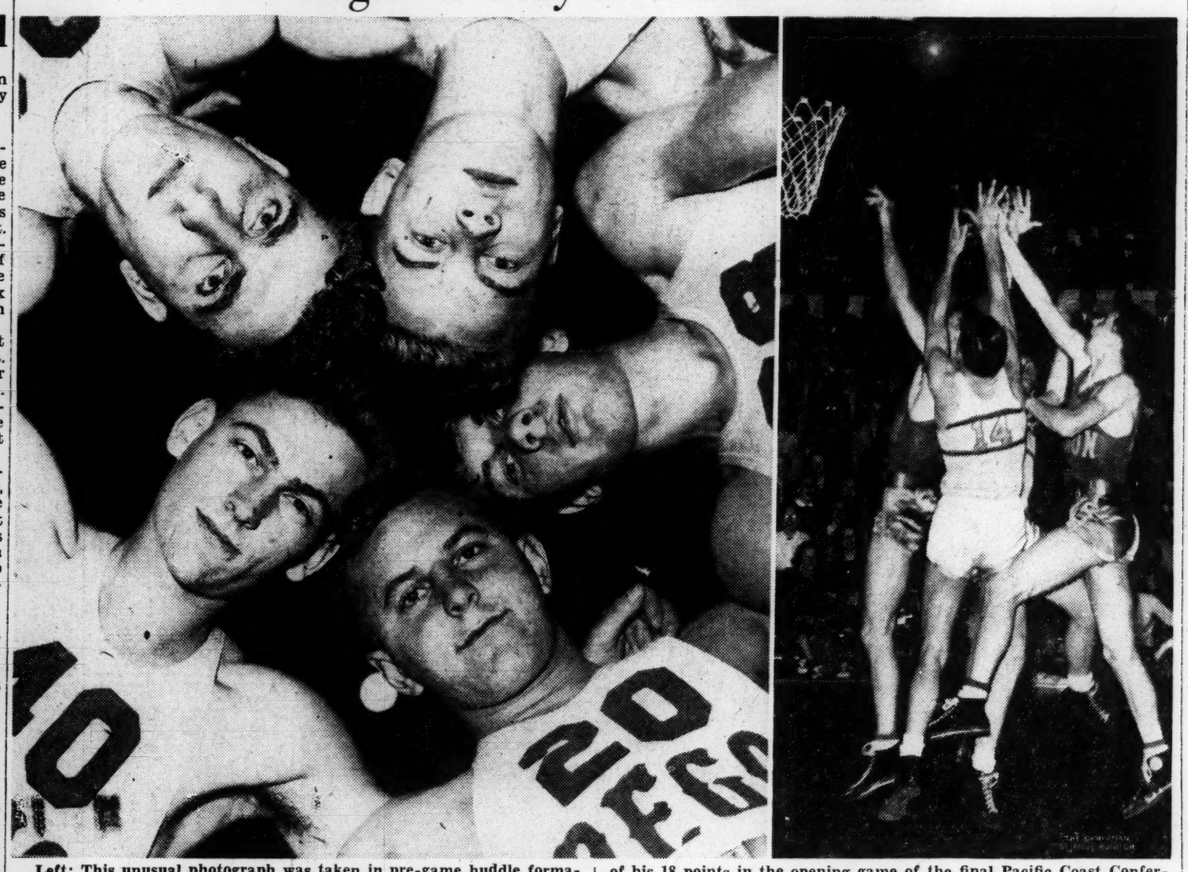
Riggs, the top-seeded player and No. 1 in the United States ranking, is favored to take his third title of the tournament. After he and Cooke turned back Wayne Sabin of Portland and John Shostrom of Chicago, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, in the men's final, Bobby teamed up with Marta Barnett, clever young Florida player, to win the mixed doubles crown. With Miss Barnett showing promise of becoming a topflight player, they had little trouble defeating Cooke and Florence Leboutillier, 6—4, 6—4.

Helen Bernhard of New York also sought a second title today as she faced Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, United States indoor champion, in the women's singles final. Miss Bernhard and Millicent Hirsh of New York wonthe women's doubles crown with a rather surprising victory over Norma Taubele and Grace Surber, also of New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

The favorites in the women's doubles, Katherine Winthrop and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, were forced to default to Miss Bernhard and Miss Hirsh in the semifinal because Miss Winthrop was ill.

Prior to their defeat in the mixed doubles final, Cooke and Miss Leboutillier ran out the third set of their interrupted semifinal match, beating Frank Guernsey of Florida and Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Oregon to Play in Western Finals



Left: This unusual photograph was taken in pre-game huddle formation and shows the University of Oregon basketball five, Pacific Coast Conference champions as a result of defeating University of California in two straight games in Eugene, Ore., March 16 and 17, by scores of 54 to 49 and 53 to 47. Right: Laddie Gale, in dark jersey (center of photo), is shown pushing in one of his famous one-handed shots to score two of his 18 points in the opening game of the final Pacific Coast Conference title series. Oregon will now play in the Western finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament in San Francisco, and if successful will go on to Evanston, Ill., for the national tournament, March 27.

Hockey Season Ends With Only Hawks Left Out

National Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	36	10	2	156	76	74
Rangers	26	16	6	149	105	58
Toronto	19	20	9	114	107	47
Americans	17	21	10	119	157	44
Detroit	18	24	6	107	128	42
Canadiens	15	24	9	115	146	39
Chicago	12	28	8	91	132	32

Result March 18

Toronto 2, Rangers 1.

Results March 19

Boston 7, Canadiens 5, overtime.
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
Rangers 6, Toronto 2.

By the Associated Press

The business of eliminating the Chicago Black Hawks, 1938 world champions, from the National Hockey League's 1939 play-offs for the ancient and battered Stanley Cup finally is over.

It started back in November, and each member of the seven-club league had to go through 48 regular-season games to get the odd team out of the way. This year's play-offs start Tuesday with the other six teams all in line for the world championship emblem.

Bruins vs. Rangers

The Boston Bruins, who clinched the league championship and the Prince of Wales trophy a couple of weeks ago, take on the second-place New York Rangers in a best four-out-of-seven series opening at New York. The Toronto Maple Leafs begin a two-out-of-three tussle against the New York Americans at Toronto, and the Detroit Red Wings, choosing to start on the road, play the Montreal Canadiens in another best-of-three affair.

The only business which was left incomplete until the final night was the matter of Detroit's clinching fifth place and thus getting the right to choose where the series would start. The Wings did that by conquering the Black Hawks 3-2 while the Canadiens were dropping a 7-5 overtime decision at Boston. Detroit thus finished three points ahead of Montreal. Those games, incidentally, marked Boston's eighth consecutive victory and Chicago's sixth-straight loss.

Rangers Beat Toronto

In the only other game, the Rangers, racking up five goals in the second period, walloped Toronto, 6-2, to even up for a 2-1 defeat by the same club Saturday night.

While it seems odd, at least, to devote a whole stason to eliminating one team from the play-offs, it's an old hockey custom, and the players and club owners take it all very seriously. At one time the final was an inter-league affair between eastern and western champions of Canada, but since all the best hockey talent now is concentrated in the National League, no one else participates.

Just as an indication of how hard they try to win, nearly every team in the play-offs has collected a few extra players from minor league sources for the post-season battles.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 19

At Lakeland, Fla.: Washington (A) 10, Detroit (A) 9 (13 innings).
At Tampa, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 8, Boston (N) 1.
At Sarasota, Fla.: Brooklyn (N) 6, Boston (A) 4.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.: New York (A) 12, St. Louis (N) 7.
At San Antonio, Tex.: St. Louis (A) 2, Philadelphia (N) 1.
At Baton Rouge, La.: New York (N) 12, Jersey City (I) 5.
At New Orleans: Cleveland (A) 5, Philadelphia (A) 0.
At Los Angeles: Chicago (N) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
At San Diego, Calif.: Chicago (A) 10, San Diego (PC) 2.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cricket's Wide Horizon

LONDON—With England's "test" cricketers returning from an arduous campaign in South Africa and the crack players of the West Indies arriving here for one in England, the advent of the month of April reminds us once again that summer never ends in the British Empire. In past months, the spotlight has been swinging about from South Africa, where the Englishmen have been on tour, to Australia, where the great Don Bradman has been continuing his great batting feats. Now the beam focusses once again on thhe cradle of the game.

Non-Stop

From late April until mid-September, the thud of willow bat on leather ball and the ripple of hand-claps that greet good cricket will be the motif in the English symphony of summer sport. Then the elect of England's cricketers will pack their bags again and go off to India. Coming back next spring for the 1940 visit of the South Africans here, which will prelude England's tour in Australia the following winter. In 1942 the Australians will be here, to provide the cricketing public with the test matches in which its interest is most intense. And so it goes on. To all intents and purposes a non-stop performance.

Yes, wherever you find the British (if only as visitors) you find cricket. As an anonymous poet declared — rather blatantly perhaps—more than half a century ago:

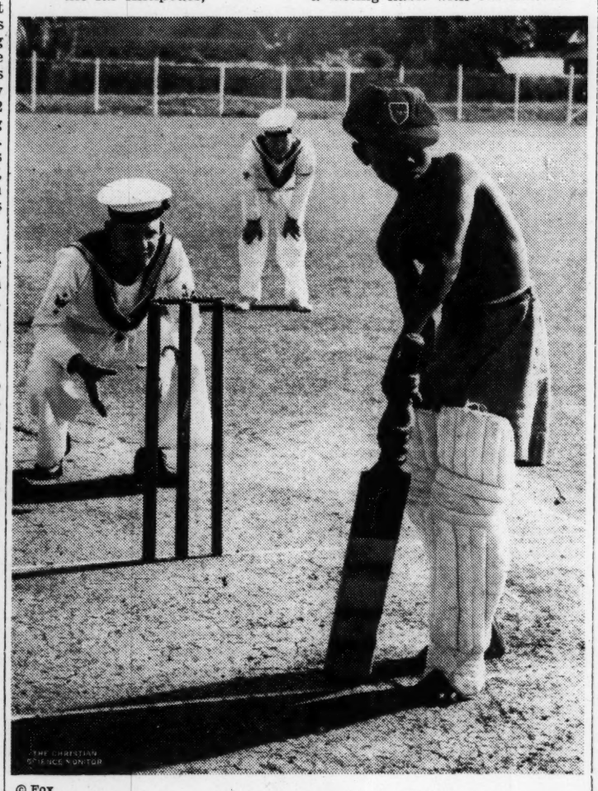
"You may search the world all round,
But where Englishmen are found,
From the frozen Polar Ocean to the far Antipodes,
Where there's room to pitch a wicket
You will find us playing cricket,
For King Willow rules the meadows
As Brittania rules the seas."

Started in U. S. in 1751

Really, you would be amazed at the number of places where cricket has taken root, though in many of them it has not flowered very conspicuously. And some of the planting was done much longer ago than most people realise. I was very interested to read in F. S. Ashley-Cooper's book "Cricket Highways and Byways" that England's national summer game was played in the United States as far back as 1751 and that in that year, at New York, a team representing New York played an eleven of London and won by 87 runs. Somewhere around 40 years ago, the cricketers of Philadelphia, U. S. A., were inferior to those only of England, Australia and South Africa. That however, is not the case today.

In the development of cricket around the globe the British Navy and British Army have played a leading part. It has long been, so to speak, a part of their training. Away back in 1841 the Duke of Wellington issued an order, "That, where the opportunity occurs, a cricket ground and a fives court shall be formed in the vicinity of the different barracks throughout the Kingdom, and that the respective games shall be encouraged by the Colonel of every regiment."

Probably the soldiers didn't require much encouragement. The sailors certainly did not. Wherever they went they played cricket. And in many places cricket became a lasting habit with the natives.



© Fox

English sailors at cricket with some young West Indians

Budge Wins Seventh

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Donald Budge defeated Fred Perry for the seventh consecutive time in an exhibition tennis game last night, 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, before a crowd estimated at 4,000.

For the first time since the two started their professional tour, Perry, former British Davis Cup star, was able to win one set from the American. Budge had won all six previous matches in straight sets.

Player Demand Heavy on Minor League Hockey

International-American Hockey League
(Final Standing)
Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	32	17	5	213	161	69
Providence	21	22	11	136	153	53
Springfield	16	29	9	121	178	41
New Haven	14	30	10	114	174	38
Western Division						
Hershey	31	18	5	140	110	67
Syracuse	26	19	9	153	116	61
Cleveland	23	22	9	144	140	55
Pittsburgh	22	28	4	157	166	48

By the Associated Press

If the demands of National Hockey League teams, calling for aid for the Stanley Cup playoffs, don't take too much out of the top six teams, another exciting play-off series is in sight for the International-American Hockey League.

The circuit closed its books on the regular campaign of 54 games for each club—the longest it ever had attempted—with three contests last night. Since all the play-off positions had been determined during the previous week, there wasn't much at stake.

Bears Beat Reds

The Hershey Bears, Western Division champions, walloped the Providence Reds, winners of the 1938 play-offs, 6-3, in the final game for the best feat of the evening. Since Hershey had beaten New Haven 1-0 Saturday, the victory put the Bears only two points behind the Philadelphia Ramblers, Eastern Division champs who threatened early in the season to outstrip all other clubs. The Ramblers wound up Saturday with a 4-2 victory over Providence to establish a new scoring record of 213 goals.

New Haven, last in the eastern group and out of the play-offs, had a final fling by beating the third-place Springfield Indians, 6-2. Cleveland's Barons, third in the western group, outpointed the second-place Syracuse Stars, 2-1, with the aid of Phil Hergesheimer's 34th goal of the campaign. Lex Chisholm, a rookie replacing Pete Langelle who went up to Toronto for the play-offs, made the Syracuse tally.

Goaltending Problems

Springfield, Hershey and Providence all face goaltending problems during the play-offs. Bennie Grant, Indian goalie, suffered a broken finger in the rough and tumble game with New Haven and was replaced by Defenseman Jim Orlando. Alfie Moore, regular Hershey net minder, has been recalled by the New York Americans because of an injury to Earl Robertson. Hershey in turn recalled Nick Damore, who had been loaned to Providence for the season. Pudgy Bill Beveridge, who has been serving as spare man for the entire league, will fill in for the Reds.

Philadelphia also lost a couple of players to the New York Rangers but replaced them with good rookies from the amateur New York Rovers of the same chain. Cleveland, with no big league affiliations, hasn't been disturbed so far.

Canadiens' Blake

MONTREAL, March 20 (AP)—Hector (Toe) Blake, young left-winger of the Montreal Canadiens, is scoring champion of the National Hockey League for the 1938-39 season team, although his club was just good enough to get into the Stanley Cup play-offs.

Scoring a goal and an assist against Boston last night, Blake ran his total to 47 points in 48 games. He wound up with 24 goals and 23 assists. His closest rival, Sweeney Schriner of the New York Americans, finished his season Thursday with 44 points. Roy Conacher, sensational Boston rookie, scored twice against the Canadiens to gain a 26-goal total and beat out Blake for sharpshooting honors, while Johnny Gagnon, Montreal center, took the assist championship with 33.

Shute and Stark Combine For Pro-Amateur Victory

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Denny Shute and his towering amateur partner, Bill Stark, combined shots yesterday in a brilliant comeback to win the national amateur-professional best-ball golf tournament.

Their victims, by a 5 and 4 score, were the heretofore invincible Michigan "surprise" players—professional Marvin Stahl of Lansing and amateur Chick Harbert of Battle Creek.

Two down after the first 18, Shute and Stark took complete command in the afternoon. Shute, particularly, was in fine fettle and he more than made amends to Stark for carrying most of the burden during the morning.

The pace finally caught up with Stahl and Harbert and their games collapsed. Stahl watched putt after putt miss by a hair.

Their feat of winning the medal and toppling highly regarded teams in their progress through the tougher half of the draw made Stahl and Harbert the favorites as the foursome teed off in the teeth of a strong north wind.

Shute, West Newton, Mass., professional and former P. G. A. and British Open champion, had trouble getting started, but Stark, former University of Florida football star who now lives at Jacksonville, managed to keep his side in the running despite the seven-under-par 65 Stahl and Harbert fired in the morning.

The losers dove-tailed their games to take the edge the first time around. Both Stahl and Harbert had their putters in good working order.

On the first hole of the afternoon 18, Shute showed he had regained control. He erased the two-hole deficit in short order, sinking a 20-foot putt for a birdie in the 19th and getting down a 40-footer on the 20th.

Shute and Stark went one up on the 24th. Shute was the only one able to carry a marsh guarding the green and he won with a par four.

Stark lent a hand on the 25th by running in a 12-foot putt for a birdie. The 28th was birdied by Shute, who sank a 10-footer.

By this time the rout was on. Shute laid his second shot five feet from the pin for an easy win on the 30th. Stark applied the clincher on the 32nd. Shooting into the wind, he smacked his second to within five feet of the cup on the 425-yard hode and then dropped his putt for the winning birdie.

The victory was worth $1,000 to Shute, and Stark got a trophy. Stahl collected $500.

Time Stops Eastern Matmen From Going West to Compete

LANCASTER, Pa., March 20 (AP)—Oklahoma's wrestling Aggies, national collegiate rulers for the third straight year, bowed yesterday to time, one rival they couldn't defeat, and decided to pass up defense of their National A. A. U. title at San Francisco Friday and Saturday.

"We couldn't reach the Coast in time for the tournament except by flying and we aren't able to do that," said Ed Gallagher, famed Aggie Coach, regretfully, "so we'll have to be content with the collegiate title this year."

Tenth Mat Title

Gallagher announced the Aggies' decision soon after his Cowboys had captured three individual titles, two second places and two thirds Saturday night to win the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 12th annual tournament at Franklin and Marshall College by the overwhelming score of 33 points to 12 for second-place Lehigh. The victory gave Oklahoma A. and M. its 10th N. C. A. A. mat title in the tournament's history.

The Aggies' coach said he had planned to send at least four of the Cowboys to the A. A. U. tournament to defend the title they won last year.

Traveling time across the continent also will prevent any of the other 25-odd colleges in the Lancaster meet from sending representatives to the A. A. U. competition.

Oklahoma A. and M. was the only school to gain more than one individual N. C. A. A. title. Joe McDaniels won his third straight bantamweight crown in capturing the 121-pound honors. Capt. Stanley Henson moved up from the 145-pound ranks, where he twice had won titles, to become the new 155-pound ruler, and Johnny Harrell, present A. A. U. 191-pound champion, added the collegiate heavyweight title.

Hanson Outstanding

The remaining champions were Dale Hanson, 128-pound Minnesotan, who also was named the tournament's outstanding wrestler; Archie Deutschman, Illinois 136-pounder; Harold Nichols, Michigan 145-pounder; Henry Matthes of Lehigh, 165 pounds; and Chris Traicoff of Indiana, 175 pounds.

Illinois finished third in the team scoring with 11 points, followed by Franklin and Marshall with 10, Michigan and Indiana with nine each, Penn State with five, City College of New York four, Appalachian three, Cornell of Iowa and Kent State two each, and Navy, Illinois State Normal and Colorado State A. and M. one each.

A meeting of the Olympic Wrestling Committee yesterday completed the tournament program. Dr. R. G. Clapp of the University of Nebraska, Committee Chairman, said results would be announced later.

Table Tennis Titles Taken

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 20 (AP)—Titles in four divisions of the ninth annual U. S. open table tennis championships were decided here yesterday afternoon at the Athletic Center courts.

Sally Green of Indianapolis and Mildred Wilkinson of Chicago, captured the women's doubles championship by defeating the No. 2 seeded team of Emily Fuller of New York and Magda Gal of Hungary. The Green-Wilkinson combine, seeded No. 1, made quick work of their rivals by winning in straight games, 21—17, 22—20, 21—14.

The veterans' singles crown was taken by George T. Bacon, Jr., of New York, who defeated Al Nachsin of Philadelphia, 22—24, 21—14, 21—18, 21—18. Wilson Dumez of Chicago, captured the men's singles consolation championship by disposing of Gordon Muchow of Evanston, Ill., 15—21, 12—21, 23—21, 21—18, 21—19.

Tichenor Wins

Charles Tichenor of Indianapolis walked off with the boys' singles title after a lengthy struggle with Edward Pinner of New York. The scores were 21—19, 21—18, 17—21, 18—21, 21—13.

Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis, ranked No. 3, contributed the finest play in the afternoon session to stroke his way into the championship match in men's singles. In his quarterfinal match, the 125-pound Hoosier wizard, eliminated Lazlo Bellak of Hungary, defending champion and No. 1 foreign seeded star, in four games that went to deuce. The scores were 21—23, 23—21, 24—22, 22—20. McClure returned an hour later and insured his presence for the finals by taking the measure of Doug Cartland of New York, 21—14, 21—10, 16—21, 21—10.

Cartland previously had advanced by beating youthful Billy Holzrichter of Chicago, 21—13, 21—9, 21—15. Holzrichter, however, knocked out Izzy Bellis of Philadelphia, seeded No. 1 and the nation's outstanding player, in his second round engagement.

McClure Faces Hazi

Facing McClure in the title singles match will be Tibor Hazi of Hungary, seeded No. 2 foreign player, who blasted the flashy Garrett Nash of St. Louis to the side lines in his semifinal match. Nash was seeded No. 2 in the tourney and one of the favorites. Scores were 22—10, 11—21, 22—20, 21—18. Hazi took the attack away from Nash at the outset.

In the mixed doubles, the teams of Al Nordhem and Mildred Wilkinson of Chicago, and Roger Downs and Sally Green of Indianapolis, advanced to the finals. The Nordhem-Wilkinson duo whipped Tibor Hazi and Magda Gal of Hungary, 17—21, 22—20, 21—13, 21—19, while Downs and Green tumbled Ralph Muchow of Evanston, Ill., and Betty Henry of South Bend, Ind., 21—17, 16—21, 21—9, 14—21, 21—17.

Emily Fuller of New York, defending champion and top seeded player in the women's singles, and fourth seeded Sally Green of Indianapolis, will meet for the women's singles crown. Miss Fuller eliminated Dorothy Halliday of Baltimore, 21—13, 16—21, 21—18, 21—15, while Miss Green turned back Ruth Brewer of New York, 19—21, 15—21, 21—17, 21—18, 21—16.

Cetrulo to Fence At 1940 Olympics

HANOVER, N. H., March 20 (AP)—Diaz Cetrulo, captain of the Seton Hall College fencing team, will be a member of the United States 1940 Olympic team.

His selection was announced yesterday by Georgio Santelli, coach of the Olympic sabre team, shortly after Seton Hall fencers won the Eastern Fencing Conference title for the second consecutive year. After an exhibition bout with Cetrulo, Santelli described him as "the outstanding collegiate fencer I have seen in many years."

In two days of competition at Dartmouth College, Seton Hall fencers amassed 101 points. Their nearest rivals were Dartmouth and William and Mary, tied for second place with 71½ points each. Dartmouth's score gave the Big Green the New England championship for the second year in a row.

Other point scores: Hofstra College 66½, Lehigh 64½, Panzer 61, University of North Carolina 59, Buffalo 56½, Long Island University 55½, Fordham 41, Norwich 39, Wagner 37, Bowdoin 36½, and Boston University 25½.

Where to Dine
MANCHESTER, N. H.
"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.
The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast 15c up — Luncheons 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food Vegetables always fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
One block west of The White House
724 17TH ST., N. W.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Obstinate Raindrop

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

A raindrop who had spent all his life in the clouds found himself one stormy day fallen into the sea.

"Oh, oh, oh!" he said, "I want to go home! I want to go home!"

"But it's lovely here," cried all the drops of sea-water crowding about him. "There are octopi and anemones and whales and all kinds of fascinating things to see."

"I don't want to see them," cried the raindrop. "I want to go home."

The drops of sea-water were very patient. They sang to the homesick raindrop, they showed him all sorts of marvels, they danced with him in the path of the moon. But still he wept for the clouds.

At last they grew impatient.

"Go along home then!" they shouted together. "Take hold of that sunbeam's hand. He'll hoist you up and good riddance!"

The raindrop took the sunbeam's hand and as he rose into the air he sang:

"Once more I am in the sky
Looking down on fields and villages,
Looking down on mountains and valleys.
Once more I see the men harvesting in the fields
And the women plucking apples from the laden trees.
The world is spread below me beautiful and many-colored;
Once more I am in the sky!"

Never was a raindrop happier than this one when he found himself again floating high in the sky, part of a fleecy cloud. He began to tell the other raindrops in the clouds of his experience in being lost in the deep uneasy sea. But they laughed at him.

"What a foolish little fellow you are," they cried, "you must be very young. We all take our turns on the earth. Sometimes we slide down mountains in waterfalls. Sometimes we flow in the dark veins of the land, or become part of the waves. It's great fun. No one would ever want to be in a cloud all the time."

When the next storm came the raindrop found that he was actually glad to be falling through the air, racing his friends.

Smack—he hit the ground! That made him laugh. The ground was hard but he could make his way into it. He found that he liked the darkness and the odor. But he had not gone far when he heard voices calling him. The gnomes of the roots had opened all their little doors and were inviting him into their shops.

"I work for a fine clump of grass," called one.

"I work for a lily," said another.

"You can smell the rose smell even in the shop," coaxed a third.

"My master is a weed, a very independent sort of person," said another.

And so each kept calling and beckoning until the raindrop was quite confused, but all at once he smelled the most delicious odor coming from one of the doorways in which stood a rather quiet little gnome.

"Who is your master?" asked the raindrop.

"Rosemary," said the gnome.

And the raindrop chose to visit that workshop, which he found very interesting, and he was happy because the gnome let him help in the magic work he did there.

On the Tops of Buses

On the tops of buses
Is where I like to ride.
Let the timid people
Take the seats inside.
I would go a-climbing
Up the twisted stair
And let the little breezes
Run their fingers through my hair.
All the biggest buildings
Would tower high beside me,
And little gusts of smoke would come,
Now and then, to hide me.
I should watch my shadow
Skimming through the streets
And the shadow-heads of people
In the other seats . . .
Oh, on the tops of buses
Is where I like to ride!
Let the timid people
Take the seats inside.

ROWENA BENNETT

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Rosemary," said the Gnome.—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Hans-Rudi in the High Pastures

By Ethel Hugli-Camp

Part Two

The morning after Seppi and Hans-Rudi took the cows up to the high pastures, the great business of the summer was begun. Soon the first cheese of the season was hanging in its cheesecloth to drip. Afterwards it was put into a press to be made into the great round wheel which we know as the real Swiss cheese.

The summer passed like a flash for Hans-Rudi. Every day was full of wonder and happiness for the boy. His portfolio became crowded with memorable scenes, as the herds moved from the May Meadow to the June Meadow and so on. Finally the day came when the last pasture had been grazed over and the last cheese made and put away to be salted and "ripened." In the darkness of the early morning Seppi called to Hans-Rudi:

"Get up. I've got something to show you." Hans-Rudi followed him sleepily into the goats' stable, and there stood a little kid beside old Nanny.

"The kid came in the night," continued Seppi, "and we think it ought to be yours because you have helped us so much this summer. Get a box ready so you can carry it down, for we are breaking up today."

Hans-Rudi's sleepiness left him at once as he fondled the little creature.

The Summer Guest's Chore

When everything was all packed up again and the procession started down, two men were left behind to give all the cheeses one more salting and lock them up safely. Hans-Rudi took his place beside Seppi, with the kid in a box strapped to his back, the bundle with his portfolio and crayons under his arm, and a stout stick in his hand. Nanny stayed close to his heels.

Hans-Rudi tried manfully to keep his footing as the little kid threw its weight now on this side now on that of the box. The men watched delightedly as the little boy staggered here and there. It was a joke they were never tired of playing, to make the summer guest carry down a new-born kid on his back. They were careful of course that he did not get too near the edge of the cliffs and gorges on the way, but they yodelled high and shrilly as he bumped into them.

"You'll get used to it," they called encouragingly.

"I'm already used to it," said Hans-Rudi grimly as he planted his stick firmly on the steep path.

Just then Nanny rammed her head between the boy's stick and his legs to get a better view of the kid. The kid gave a leap, the boy stumbled, then sprawled in the path, while his bundle with the fat portfolio and crayons went over the edge of the cliff. He hopped up quickly and looked after it. It lay on a ledge a hundred feet below. Being tied together so stoutly it had not burst open. Hans-Rudi at once began to unstrap the kid.

On to the Village

"Here, what are you doing?" called Seppi.

"Going down to get my bundle," answered the boy.

"Leave it there," said Seppi, "we've got to get these cattle back to the village. Put a note here for Köbi and Peter and they'll go down and get it. If you stick it in the crack of this rock they'll be sure to see it."

After this, Seppi kept close to the boy, helping him, and finally they were all back in the village again. Such yodelling, such wild clanging of cow-bells and tinkling of goat bells as the procession arrived and peasants came to claim their cows and goats!

Hans-Rudi's mother and Granny came too to claim their boy, and in the midst of all the joyful confusion Hans-Rudi partly forgot his mishap. But when he had taken the kid off his shoulders and given it to Nanny to keep for him until it was weaned, he suddenly remembered.

A Surprise at Home

On the steep way up to the chalet, where a good supper was awaiting the hungry boy, he told the story and had as much as he could do to keep from crying when he thought of all his lovely pictures in the lost portfolio. But his mother and Granny only smiled broadly. When he had finished Granny burst out with:

"The bundle is up there lying on your bed in the chalet. Köbi and Peter took the short cut after they had gone down the rocks to get it. They brought it to us half an hour before you all got to the village."

The recovery of the precious drawings put the finishing touch of joy to Hans-Rudi's summer in the Alps. He hurried up the path, dashed into the chalet and pounced on the bundle. By the time his mother and Granny had reached the house he had all his treasures spread out and was waiting to tell them the breathless tale of his summer's adventures, illustrated by his drawings. He could not eat until the tale was all told. When he finally sat down to table, Granny said, with a self-satisfied smile:

"I do believe those crayons I gave him are the most precious possession that Hans-Rudi has!"

"They are," said Hans-Rudi, between mouthfuls of supper.

(The End)

Music for Junior

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Playing Different Notes

It is much easier to learn to play the piano than the violin. The piano tuner does all the tuning for us, but a violinist has to tune the violin all by himself.

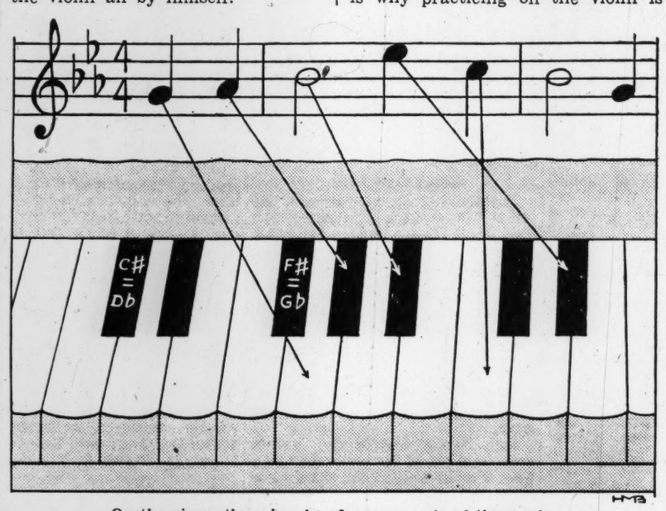
On the piano, there is a key for every note of the music, but on the violin you have to feel for the place where the right note belongs. That is why practicing on the violin is so much more unpleasant to the family and the neighbors than practicing on the piano. At least the piano does not squeak and squeal. But then a violinist can do many things which a pianist can never do. For instance, a violinist can make a sound grow stronger and then weaker, and sing out the melodies.

Even more difficult than the violin are the wind instruments. You have to learn how to blow exactly right on them. If you blow too strongly on the horn, it will squeak very unpleasantly. Even the best horn players in the symphony orchestras cannot be sure that they will get all their notes right.

The drum is the easiest instrument to play. You can't hit a wrong note on the drum because there is only one note on it. But it is difficult to keep time on the drum.

A pianist can play ten different notes together if he uses all his ten fingers. A violinist can play four different notes, at most, if he uses all four strings. A player on a wind instrument can blow only one note, although I have heard a clarinet player who could blow into two clarinets at once in perfect harmony. But even he could not play more than one note with one clarinet.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)



On the piano, there is a key for every note of the music.

Nature Articles

The illustrated nature articles by Dr. Edith M. Patch and Dr. Carroll Lane Fenton, which have been appearing on this page on the second Monday every month, are being discontinued for a time. We hope to publish, later on, another interesting series of articles by these entertaining writers.

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

The contest starts at once, and manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of March 31 will be considered as entries for this month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Piggie Sings a Song

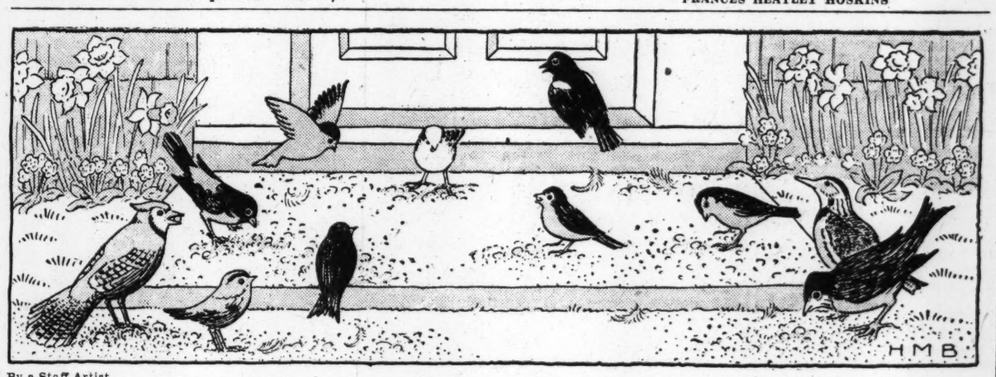
Poor pink piggie was a silly old chap;
He didn't like jam, but he liked his nap.
And this is the song that he used to sing,
As he twanged on his fiddle
With just one string,

Chorus:
Did you ever see a rabbit with a big long tail?
Did you ever hear a spider talking to a snail?
Did you ever climb a tree way up to the moon,
And come sailing down upon a silver spoon?

Poor pink piggie was a silly old chap,
But we were so kind that we used to clap.
Even Johnny Bear, who is very wise,
Said he should be praised,
For at least he tries.

Chorus: (Repeat)

FRANCES HEATLEY HOSKINS



By a Staff Artist

Crumbs and Feathers

Mistress Mab and Mistress Bab peeped into the windows of an empty shop. Mistress Mab said with a smile, "Shall we go into busness together, Mistress Bab, in this nice little shop? I'll buy the hats and you get the feathers to trim them."

Mistress Bab's eyes grew bright. "I will go in business with you, Mistress Mab," she answered. "I will get the feathers to trim the hats you buy."

So they shook hands as gentle folk do and Mistress Bab hurried to her little white house to get supper. All the while she was eating her porridge she was thinking, "There will be a way to get those feathers, there will be a way."

When she had finished her porridge she went to the cupboard and took out some bread.

"I shall have to get a lot of feathers," she thought, "to trim all the hats that Mistress Mab will buy." She broke up the bread into crumbs and put them in a bowl.

"I shall have to get feathers in many colors," she thought, "blue, red, brown, yellow." She went to the door with the bowl of crumbs and threw them in handfuls over the ground until it was quite white as if the snow had fallen.

"Supper, little birds," Mistress Bab called. Every night she did this—spring, summer, fall and winter. Every morning too. She never forgot. She would as soon have forgotten to cook her own porridge.

Suddenly there was the sound of wings and, out of the sky and from the trees, came the birds to Mistress Bab's door.

Mistress Bab laughed softly and went into the house. She was thinking of the hat shop again and her eyes grew bright until they sparkled like stars. Outside the little birds ate the crumbs and flew back to the trees.

Night was come. It was dark. The little birds put their heads under their wings and fell asleep. Mistress Bab had been kind to them. Mistress Bab never forgot them. And in her white bed Mistress Bab slept too with a smile on her face.

The sunbeams were tumbling in at her windows when she waked.

"Feathers," Mistress Bab thought, "fine feathers to trim my lady's hat." She dressed and went to the door, looking out.

The bread crumbs had gone, the birds had eaten them, but what was it that covered the ground? It wasn't snow—snow was white. It wasn't leaves—leaves were green.

Mistress Bab stepped out and looked closer. Could it be a patchwork blanket? There were so many colors in it. Mistress Bab blinked her eyes. She blinked again, then she shut them tight until she counted—one, two, three.

When she opened them she saw it was not a patchwork blanket but feathers—hundreds of them.

"Feathers," she cried and clapped her hands. Yellow feathers—that was the yellow bird whose name began with 'O'. Brown feathers—that was meadow lark who sang sweetly every morning. Red feathers—that was the red winged blackbird. Blue feathers—that was bluebird, who came to her window.

The birds had been up even earlier than Miss Bab herself, and had left the carpet of feathers before her door as a way of saying "Thank you" for all the good meals she had given them.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Hail March!

An Acrostic

Merry glad piper, blow!
Awaken the sleeping earth,
Rouse the flowers and the trees,
Call the birds back again,
Hasten butterflies and bees!

FRANCES HIGGINS

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Wacipi Pines
LAKE SUNCOOK
CENTER BARNSTEAD, N. H.
Camp for Girls
Sixteen excellent buildings, modern sanitation, hot baths. All land and water sports. Mature counsellors. Wholesome food. 8 weeks $170. Full descriptive catalogue. Write
C. ELISABETH RAYNES, Melrose, Mass.

SHOREACRES CAMP
FARM-CAMP FOR GIRLS 5 to 14
All land and water sports, riding, nature lore, handicrafts, experienced leadership, beautiful country and lake, fresh vegetables, milk and cream from our farm. Advertised only in the Monitor. Write to Miss Laura E. Young.
Province Lake, New Hampshire

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Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Little girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Constant supervision of specially-trained counselors. Water sports, riding, dancing, dramatics, music. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklet.
Faith Bickford, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP **SANGAMON** for Boys 5-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery. Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 18th season. All inclusive fee $200. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith.
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"The Sailing Camp for Boys"
ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Deep-Sea Fishing. Pioneer camping with a Maine guide. Horsemanship. Aquaplaning. Mature counsellors. Careful supervision. Excellent food. Log cabins. Mr. William Neufeld, Harvard Track Coach, in charge.

T-LEDGE
Separate camp for girls. Booklets
Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box B539, So. Portland, Maine

MOWGLIS 37TH YEAR
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
For Boys 7-14
We hike through cooling woodland shade,
Then upward through the pine;
At length, above the mossy path
The timber line!
The summit dares us to proceed.
And whispers, "Better stop!"
"We won't," we shout, "We're on the trail!"
—We reach the top!
W. B. H., 1938
Send for booklet

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Boston Amusements—Opera, Hollywood Notes, Concert

Joseph Cotten — Shirley Booth — Nicholas Joy — Katharine Hepburn — Vera Allen — Van Heflin

Assembled figures from Philip Barry's comedy, "The Philadelphia Story," now at the Colonial Theater in Boston, due in New York on March 28.

'Lohengrin' in Full Flavor

Another capacity audience filled the Boston Opera House on Saturday night when the Metropolitan Opera Association presented another Wagnerian opera. "Lohengrin" on this occasion was given by an unusually strong cast, comprising Kirsten Flagstad (Elsa), Rene Maison (Lohengrin) Emanuel List (King Henry), Herbert Janssen (Telramund), Kerstin Thorborg (Ortrud) and Arnold Gabor (The King's Herald). Erich Leinsdorf conducted.

As in "Tristan", so in "Lohengrin" Mme. Flagstad was again outstanding, and again gave evidence of having advanced since her first appearance in the role several seasons ago. Her characterization is not now so tightly drawn. There is a new flexibility although the inherent dignity with which she invests the role is still there. Vocally she was again superb; this reviewer found it difficult to realize that she had sung the exacting role of "Isolde" only the night before, and as upon the former occasion, there were cheers for her performance.

Mr. List again gave a distinguished performance of the slightly mystified King Henry, and Herbert Janssen again brought his talents to a convincing performance of Telramund, with Arnold Gabor completing a well composed picture as the King's Herald. Mr. Maison made a personable Lohengrin, if a somewhat restrained one. His German diction was at variance with that of the remainder of the cast, but he was in good voice and in the final scene lent both color and dignity to the occasion.

It was Kerstin Thorborg, however, who rather stole the show. Of the many Ortruds who have passed before this commentator, none has been more plausible than Mme. Thorborg's. This singer is a real find for the Metropolitan. She is an accomplished actress; she appears to possess the power to project a character with clearly defined outlines and to keep it within the limits of the frame she establishes. Vocally she was excellent Saturday night and her work was observed with evident interest by an audience which applauded vigorously when she took a solo bow at the conclusion of the performance.

Mr. Leinsdorf placed the stamp of his personality upon the performance, and for once the chorus gave a really sotto voce response at the proper moments. Not many choruses are so directed. G. M. S.

Miss Draper Coming

Ruth Draper will come to the Plymouth Theater Monday evening for a week's engagement in a repertory of her character sketches and monodramas. It will be her first appearance in Boston since 1934. She had planned to come here on Feb. 6 but was obliged to cancel the engagement.

May Robson Builds Houses

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—May Robson doesn't know quite how it was that she first got into the business of building houses; but Lillian Harmer, her long time secretary and companion—Lillian has been an actress, too—remembers it as well as if it were yesterday, though actually it was back in 1933.

Miss Harmer, who has been with Miss Robson nearly 30 years, says it was when they saw a bunch of kids playing in a street in Culver City, and Miss Robson asked them if they wouldn't like to have some houses built on the street's vacant lots, so they could have some other kids to play with. At least, that's Miss Harmer's story.

Later, Miss Robson suggested to Miss Harmer that they really ought to build houses on those lots; and then Miss Harmer had to tell her that she had the same idea, and that she had spoken to a banker about costs. It would take about $4,000 to build one house there, she said.

"Well, go ahead and build it, then. What are we waiting for?" Miss Robson is reported to have replied. And the building firm of Robson & Harmer was formed right there.

Miss Robson's Version

Miss Robson's version is a little different. She gives the credit for the original idea solely to Lillian Harmer. She remembers quite distinctly about those Culver City lots, that Miss Harmer had a family all picked out to live in the house before they even bought a lot. That it happened to be a family with children to play with the other children in that sparsely settled area, she says, was pure coincidence.

Conversation about the houses was taking place on the set of "Family Reunion" at the Warner Brothers studios. Miss Robson is at present filling in her time between houses making that picture. For the building of houses has gone right on since 1933 without much intermission. In that period, she said, she has bought five lots and built new houses on them; bought 11 small houses and reconditioned or rebuilt them; put up one duplex in Beverly Hills; and is at present engaged in "practical-idealizing" one four-family flat.

Miss Harmer, of course, has to do most of the practical work around the houses, and in that way she has become a pretty good builder herself. She pays a visit every day when they have one under way, goes over the architect's plans, talks over the suitability of the house with Miss Robson that night. It's one of their hobbies to try to make their houses convenient for young mothers. So they do a lot of the designing, too.

Family Game

After a year or so of having fun at this game, Miss Robson introduced it to her daughter-in-law, who lives on Long Island—and the daughter-in-law has been working at it also. One of their small houses has been illustrated in House Beautiful; and another has been shown in House and Garden. But Miss Robson declares she isn't doing it for glory. She does it because she likes to keep busy, and because it affords her an opportunity to get out into the California sunshine.

One of the studios in Culver City has been trying for a long time to get a couple of vacant lots across the street; but Miss Robson owns them, and won't part with them. Not yet anyway. She chuckles when she tells you that she has already induced the studio to raise its price by several thousand dollars.

"If they won't pay my price, I'll build houses on them and fill them with families," she says. "Besides, if I sell the lots to them, I lose my fun. I don't think I'll sell at all. Lillian and I need something to do."

Singers Under Contract

Warner Brothers, with their "Desert Song" in mind, have signed Dennis Morgan, singer, to a long-term contract. They're also reported to be testing Allan Jones. These two singers have been under contract for a long time, to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Metro recently let them go.

But Metro is using Dick Powell on its radio program and is said to be going to put him under long-term contract. Powell was recently released by Warner Brothers.

The moral of all this seems to be that the three young men can all sing, and at least two of them, Jones and Powell, can act. Not much is known about Morgan on this score yet. Metro kept him under contract mainly, it is said, as a threat to Nelson Eddy. This is a usual practice in some studios. The idea was that if Mr. Eddy became too demanding in the matter of salary, they would groom Mr. Morgan for his place. But evidently the Eddy matter worked out smoothly. After that Paramount used Morgan in a couple of bit parts; but the "Desert Song" picture will give him his first big opportunity.

Singers don't have the easiest time in pictures. Their work seems to depend pretty much on whether the public is willing to listen to musicals. And this, of course, is largely the fault of the studios, not of the singers. Musicals, with a little more care in the making, could very easily remain popular. Right now, we seem to be heading for another batch of them. I judge this, not so much from the number of them being announced—though several have been—but from the fact that the singers are so much in demand.

'Tristan' and Mme. Flagstad

The Metropolitan Opera Association offered "Tristan und Isolde" Friday night as the second opera of its brief season here. Following custom, this Wagnerian masterpiece was presented by Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior in the title roles, supported by Emanuel List (King Marke), Herbert Janssen (Kurvenal), Arnold Gabor (Melot), Kerstin Thorborg (Brangaene), Louis D'Angelo (The Steersman), and Erich Witte in the dual role of the Shepherd and the Sailor. Artur Bodanzky conducted.

On the shoulders of Mme. Flagstad rested the chief share of responsibility, and from the moment of her opening question, "Wer wagt mich zu hohnen?" she gave an increasingly powerful performance. Although her glorious voice begins to show evidence of the winter's tax on it, Mme. Flagstad nevertheless gave unsparingly of it, and again offered ample proof that a complete vocal technique is the indispensable tool of the singer. Since her last performance of this role in Boston, she has vastly improved her stage technique. She has learned to register emotion in terms of action as well as facial expression, though there are still moments when imagination might be given freer rein.

This was Mr. Melchior's 150th performance of "Tristan." Knowing this, the listener might expect rather more of him by way of characterization. Not until the final scene was he able to create a satisfying illusion for us, but vocally he met as usual all the requirements of his role, rising to heights in the closing scenes with Kurvenal. As the loyal servant, Kurvenal, Mr. Janssen made an excellent impression. This is his debut in Boston and his admirable voice, dignified manner, and easy assumption of the role lent interest to the part.

Kerstin Thorborg did the opera a serivce in her performance of Brangaene. Mme. Thorborg not only sang well, but her etching of the part was in keeping with the import of the text. The remainder of the roles were well assigned and the entire performance was one of the most spirited which we have heard from this company in many years. It was appropriate that the huge audience should remain to clap and stamp and shout "Bravo" after the final curtain. It was appropriate also that Mr. Bodanzky should receive applause on his own account.

G. M. S.

'Home Bodies'

Warner Bros. Photo by Bert Six

May Robson

She builds houses in addition to her work in the films.

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its ninety-sixth concert at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. The program was made up of Jean Francaix's Divertissement for string quartet, Mozart's Flute Quartet in D major (K.285), Ernest Bloch's "Paysages" for string quartet, and the Brahms Clarinet Trio. Instead of Roy Harris' String Quartet (Prelude and Fugue), which was on the originally announced program, Mr. Bloch's "Rustic Dance" was added to the list. The Chardon Quartet played the string instruments, Georges Laurent the flute, Victor Polatschek the clarinet, and Esther Asher the pianoforte.

With Mr. Bloch in the audience, the occasion developed into something like a Bloch festival in miniature. Both his works were received with great cordiality by the audience, which manifestly was glad to pay tribute to the distinguished composer who is just now guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The three landscapes of this quartet are "North," "Alpestre," and "Tongatabbo." Each is a good piece of tone painting, though the Alpine scene offers (except for a brief section which apparently describes a peasant dance) too little contrast to the first movement. The final movement is satisfactorily savage.

Mr. Francaix's Divertissement is as slight as its title indicates. The first movement, Allegretto vivace, has Gallic wit, but among the other three there is little that is striking except for the unexpected adagio that closes the final Allegro moderato, and that seemed a little tricky.

Although the Divertissement was the only number marked "first time in Boston" the other items are by no means over-familiar. The Mozart gave much pleasure. The flute plays a very prominent part; the slow movement is virtually a flute solo, with pizzicato accompaniment. The first movement is rather less interesting than most Mozart Allegros, but the final Rondo, taken at a great pace, was a delight.

The Brahms Clarinet Trio, if not the most accessible of the composer's chamber works, nevertheless has its charms, which are most readily apparent in the Andantino grazioso; but the Adagio is lovely, and the Finale is truly Brahmsian in mood.

The playing was excellent, and the audience, smaller than usual, was warmly appreciative. L. A. S.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, New Gallery—Portraits and landscapes by Albert L. Lake. Through March 25.

Boston City Club—Photographs by Herman C. Lythgoe. Through April 3.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Paintings by Sylvia Ober. Through March 27.

Connick's Gallery—Exhibition of the three north chancel windows for the Chapel of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. Through March 22.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition and sale of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through March 25. Sculpture by George Demetrios. Through April 1.

Goodman-Walker—Modern French and American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Portraits by Willard W. Cummings. Water colors by O. A. Renne. Paintings by Jean de Botton. Through March 25.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Harold Lund. Through March 25.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition under auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art. "Sources of Modern Painting." Special exhibition Gallery. Through April 12.

Public Library—Exhibition of Postmarks, pictures of the Navy, and stamps. Loaned through the courtesy of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. Through March 25.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Institute of Modern Art—Exhibition of Modern Painting held by the Museum of Fine Arts.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water color. California landscapes, still life and flowers by Mary F. Wesselhoeft. Through March 30.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of original work by members of the WPA Federal Art Project. 140 Clarendon Street. Through April 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings and water colors by Roy Mason, N. A. March 25. Drawings by Roland Cosimini.

Yamanaka & Company—Exhibition of old Japanese woodblock prints by famous masters. Walnut Gallery.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Greco-Buddhist Art of Northern India. Graphic Processes, also Master Drawings. Through March 31.

Germanic Museum — Open week days from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Harvard University, Leverett House—Exhibition of works by Lewis Rubenstein. Junior Common Room. Daily 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 8:15. March 20.

Copley-Plaza—Last concert of the Chromatic Club of Boston. Helen Dane, piano; Gladys Berry, cello; Frances Boleman, accompanist; William Elliot, baritone; Anne Elliot, accompanist, and Norma Bertolami, piano. 10:30 a. m. March 21.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ernest Bloch, guest conductor. 3. March 21.

Hotel Statler Ballroom—Sixth in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Richard Tauber, tenor. Percy Kahn at the piano. 11 a. m. March 22.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. March 24.

Ampico Hall, 146 Boylston Street—Recital by James Gray, pianist. 8:30. March 24.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. March 25.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Busch Quartet, assisted by Rudolf Serkin, pianist. 3:30. March 26.

Miss Fitzgerald Signed

Geraldine Fitzgerald, the Irish actress who is making her screen debut in "Dark Victory"—the Bette Davis picture that will be released April 22—has been signed to a long term contract by Warner Brothers. Her first picture under the new contract will be "You Can't Escape Forever," based on Thelma Strabel's novel. It is slated to go before the cameras in April.

'La Bohème'

Puccini's "La Bohème," was the opera chosen for presentation by the Metropolitan forces at the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon. It was a good choice for a matinée, exacting not too much of the hearer, providing agreeable melody and entertaining comedy. It is, without much doubt, the finest of Puccini's output, with his good qualities emphasized and his less good ones minimized. If you care at all for the Italian veristic style, you must place "La Bohème" high in its class.

Grace Moore endeared herself to the large audience of Saturday afternoon by the charm of her characterization of Mimi as well as by the loveliness of her voice and her singing. Her delivery of the familiar arias was always restrained, within the part, and suitable to the occasion. With reason she was acclaimed at the close of the third act.

Jan Kiepura has an excellent voice and knows how to use it. Unfortunately, he allowed himself extreme liberties Saturday, histrionically, vocally and musically. He held up the action with his long pauses, he magnified the vocal tricks common to the conventional tenor of Italian opera, and he threw the music out of all proportion by holding his notes not only at the end but in the middle of an air or even of a concerted number.

Marisa Morel was an amusingly vixenish Musetta. John Brownlee acted and sang well as Marcello, and the rest of the quartet of Bohemians was well cared for by George Cehanovsky and Ezio Pinza. Louis D'Angelo doubled as the landlord and Alcindoro.

Gennaro Papi conducted efficiently. The Café Momus scene was well handled. L. A. S.

100 'Lost Plays'

One hundred lost plays, hitherto unpublished and covering a century and a half of the American theater, are included in a series of 20 volumes planned for publication by the Princeton University Press in cooperation with the Authors' League of America, the Dramatists' Guild of America, and the Rockefeller Foundation. The sponsors hope that enough subscriptions will be received this spring to warrant publication of the first volume in the late fall of 1939, with the remaining volumes following monthly.

Barrett H. Clark is general editor of the series. He has been assisted by a staff of more than 20 students of the American theater.

The project has the endorsement of Robert E. Sherwood, President of the Dramatists' Guild of America; Hendrik Willem Van Loon, President of the Authors' Guild of America; Cecil B. deMille, motion picture producer; and Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College and of the New York State Historical Association.

Among the playwrights represented in the collection are Royall Tyler, author of the first American comedy; John Howard Payne, many of whose plays were previously known only as titles; Dion Boucicault, six of whose works are included; Bartley Campbell, Silas Steele, and J. M. Field, whose work has never before appeared in print; Leonard Grover, Henry C. deMille, and Charles Hoyt, previously represented by only one published play; Lester Wallack, author of "Rosedale"; Frank Murdoch, author of "Davy Crockett"; David Belasco, whose earlier work is included, as well as his "Heart of Maryland"; George Henry Boker, Steele MacKaye, J. J. McCloskey, Julia Ward Howe, and more than a score of others. Twelve nineteenth century melodramas are included.

One of the most famous plays in the series is J. A. Stone's "Metamora," which was in the repertory of Edwin Forrest and others for more than 50 years. It was probably the first prize play written in America, having been submitted in a contest sponsored by Mr. Forrest. Scholars had constantly referred to the play in histories of the stage or of American manners, but no one was able to repeat the lines or say where a script might be found. Finally, in reading a history of the Salt Lake Theater, one of hundreds where "Metamora" had played, Mr. Clark found a reference to certain trunks of manuscripts. After long negotiation they were found, the collection was presented to the University of Utah, and the first item to greet the eyes of the scout opening the trunks was the manuscript of "Metamora," together with an 1867 program showing Forrest in the cast.

'The Adventures of Chico'

Simplicity is the keynote of "The Adventures of Chico," the new feature film at the Trans-Lux. It was made by two brothers, Stacy and Horace Woodard, who went to Mexico and took pictures of a Mexican boy and his father.

It is a lonely life that they record, so far as human companionships are concerned. But the youngster finds friends among the birds and animals. He rescues a chaparral cock, and in turn his feathered comrade—"paisano" to the Mexicans—protects him from a rattlesnake and its mate. The scene in which the bird drives off one rattlesnake and kills another before the eye of the camera is the climax of the film.

Two occupations apparently provide a livelihood for the two Mexicans. The father traps quail, and the boy tends a herd of goats. The process of netting the quail is shown in some detail. The goats are used to illustrate the wildness of the surroundings. One of them is killed by a mountain lion. The father, to protect his herd from further depredations, shoots the lion. But besides safeguarding his own animals, the killing of the marauder brings safety to a little family of deer.

All of the film, however, is not a record of the struggle for survival between the weaker and the stronger animals. Much of it is concerned with the pleasantries of a pair of Snookum bears who make themselves at home in the Mexican cabin while the boy and his father are out, dip into everything in sight, and curl up for a nap when they have finished with their mischief. There is, too, the business of grinding corn into meal, and, for another glimpse of wild life, the camera watches a raccoon fishing for his supper.

The film is not long—about an hour all told. It has been beautifully photographed. And for speech it has the reedy voce of the Mexican boy telling his own story in broken English—a little difficult to understand but undeniably attractive. E. F. M.

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BEATRICE LILLIE in SET TO MUSIC
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Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Saturday's sales 1,007,240
1939 volume to date 53,051,667
1938 volume to date 48,664,480

Gains in Stock Market Reduced In Late Trading

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The stock market hoisted rallying banners today but stumbled on the home stretch.

Gains, running to 2 or more points in the morning, were chopped down substantially or replaced with declines at the close.

Dealings were fairly speedy in the early part of the proceedings, but activity slackened later and, near the final hour, prices were substantially under the tops of the day. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

The somewhat half-hearted comeback was credited to speculative buying on the belief last week's slump may have been overdone even in the face of darker European war clouds following Germany's latest march to the east.

Appointment of Chairman Douglas of the SEC to the Supreme Court was in line with market predictions.

Foreign markets steadied after a bad start, apparently reflecting the higher opening in Wall Street.

Selected steels, motors, aircrafts and specialties were in the forefront of the morning push. Some eventually wavered.

Among favored issues were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, du Pont, Philip Morris, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, and Santa Fe.

The curb was a bit ragged. A lift was given Lockheed, Fairchild Aviation, and Gulf Oil. Backward were American Gas, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and American Cyanamid "B."

Bonds Generally Higher

The main body of bonds worked higher today. Many foreign government loans, however, continued under severe pressure as Wall Street watched central Europe pile crisis on crisis.

U. S. Government loans, wobbly at the outset, took to higher ground and by the start of the final hour gains ranged up to 9-32ds of a point. There were a handful of losses of as much.

Gains of fractions to over a point were liberally scattered elsewhere. These included loans of Baltimore & Ohio, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, International Hydro-Electric, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and American Telephone.

Nickel Plate 4s countered the trend with a loss of around 2 points and among other scattered losers were Columbia Gas & Electric May 5s and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50.

Highlight of a weak foreign list was an 18-point plunge in Prague 7½s on the sale of 5 bonds. Down 1 to 3 or more were Belgium 6s and 6½s and German, Japanese, Italian and Polish bonds. Modest improvement was noted in many South American issues.

Record Wheat Crop In Danube Basin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1938 wheat crop in the Danube Basin—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria—is estimated officially at the record level of 469,000,000 bushels, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from its Belgrade office. In 1937, the crop amounted to 361,000,000 bushels, while the average for the five years ended with the 1936 crop was 305,000,000 bushels annually.

The July 1, 1938, carryover of old crop wheat in Danube Basin countries amounted to approximately 8,000,000 bushels, compared with 7,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1937. The total supply of wheat available in those countries for the 1938-39 season therefore amounts to approximately 477,000,000 bushels, compared with 368,000,000 bushels in 1937-38.

Grain Prices Hold Steady in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Evidence of improved European demand for wheat and corn, with several thousand bushels sold from domestic ports over the week end, helped to steady the grain market today.

European war clouds restricted trade. Dealers were uncertain about the outcome of the latest crisis and preferred to await developments.

Wheat closed ⅛ off to ¼ up compared with Saturday's finish, May 68-68⅛, July 68⅛; corn ⅛-½ higher, May 47¾-⅞, July 49½-⅝; oats ⅛ lower to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices were marked down sharply today due to the European political tension. Trading, however, was small and there was a partial recovery near the finish. British funds sold two points lower and German bonds sagged as much as six points. Industrials, oils and mining shares followed the decline, and railroads lost about 3 points. The late upturn was assisted by the better Wall Street opening.

Paris: All sections in the bourse closed lower today. Rentes finished with losses of 1 to 4 francs and Bank of France was down more than 400 francs. Suez Canal declined over 80 francs and Royal Dutch was off about 200.

Liverpool: Active and erratic trading in cotton futures resulted from uneasiness over European developments today. Possible release of 1,000,000 bales of American loan stocks and export subsidy talk spurred early liquidation of nearbys but later heavy short covering brought a sharp reversal. The market was ahead 2 to 11 points as trading ended.

Wheat futures closed ¼ to ⅝d up. Higher shipment offers and continued Far Eastern demand for Australian wheat brought in general buying and covering.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62½	62	62½	
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	37	37	37	— 1⅝
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	11	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
27½	24	Addressor (1.40)	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
65⅞	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	14	55	54½	55	+ ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	4	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	9	Alaska Juneau (1)	18	9⅛	9	9	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	5	10¼	9½	9½	—1
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	21	12¼	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Mar18
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	15	20⅞	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	6	8½	8½	8½	— ½
193	170	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	172	170	170	
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1¾
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	30	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	+1½
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	17	41½	40½	40½	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	6	62½	62	62	— ½
24¼	18⅝	Am Ar Ch Del (.35g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
8	5⅝	Am Bosch	6	6	5½	5⅝	
54½	42½	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	12	43	42½	42½	— ½
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	9	89	88⅜	88⅜	—1⅞
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Mar17
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	10	26⅜	26½	26½	+ ⅞
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	3	44⅜	43	43	Mar17
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	21	19½	19	19	— ½
115⅞	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115½	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11⅛	8⅝	Am Comi Alcohol	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5½	5	Am European	1			5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	17	16¼	16	16	— ¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	—1⅞
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45	45	45	—1
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Mar18
18¾	14½	Am Ice pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Mar18
7	6	Am International	11	6½	6	6	— ¼
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	16	2 ⅜	22	2⅞	— ⅜
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	66	66	66	Mar17
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	Am M & Met	3	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	28	34¼	33	33	—1½
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	1 4½	124	124½	+4
49¾	38	Am Power & Lt	27	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
44¾	32⅝	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	2	45	43	43⅛	—1⅛
18⅜	14	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	4	40	38¾	39	+ ½
22¾	16⅛	Am Rad & St S	152	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ¼
72½	62	Am Roll Mill	23	17	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
15	13¾	Am Roll Mill pf	1	62	62	62	
20	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	4	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅜
53⅜	41⅜	Am Seating (¼e)	5	15¼	14½	15⅛	+ ¼
135½	120½	Am Smelt & R (½g)	36	43½	42⅜	42⅝	— ¼
64¼	60	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	+1⅜
41	29	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	Mar16
13½	8½	Am Steel Fdrs	23	30⅝	29	29½	— ⅜
14½	12¼	Am Stores	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
22½	19¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar Ref	2	20⅜	20	20	
18½	17	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82	82	82	—1
170⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	38	157½	153¾	154½	—2½
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¼	83	83	
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	4	85	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	5	150¾	149	149	Mar17
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	11½	Am Water Wks	29	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
93½	82	Am W W I pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Mar18
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
43½	35½	Am Woolen pf	2	35½	35½	35½	— ½
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29½	Feb 17
36⅛	26	Anaconda (¼g)	80	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	46	46	46	Mar18
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	3	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar18
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	
6⅛	4¾	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	42½	42½	42½	—1½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	44	Armstr'ng Cork (¼g)	9	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
13	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	3	12	11¾	11⅞	Mar18
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	17	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Mar15
54½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar18
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Mar17
42⅞	31	Atch T & S F	33	34⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	12	62½	61¼	61¼	— ¾
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	6	21	20½	20½	
10⅛	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	15	15	15	— ½
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	19	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Mar10
8⅞	7⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
473¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Mar18
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Mar18
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	32	6⅜	6	6¼	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	32	14¼	13¾	13⅞	
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	22	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23	23	23	—1¼
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9¼	9	9	— ¾
19½	4¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	15½	15¼	15½	
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	+1½
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
23¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	42	25	23¾	23¾	— ¼
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	5	19¾	19⅜	19¾	
52¾	50¾	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	+ ¼
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	Mar18
80	60¼	Beth Steel	100	67¾	66	66¾	+1⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	21½	21½	21½	—1½
22½	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
17¾	12½	Blaw-Knox	12	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	65	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	2	22¾	22½	22½	—2
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	2	17½	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	29	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
32	23⅝	Borg-Warner (¼g)	31	29¼	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar16
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Mar18
7	7¾	Brewing Corp (.30g)	4	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	7	12½	12⅜	12½	
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	43	24¼	23¼	24	+ ¼
39½	34½	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38	38	38	Mar17
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46¼	45½	46¼	Mar18
2	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	8	8	8	— ¼
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	31	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
43½	35¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	Mar18
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	9	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10¾	Brwick-Balke (¼g)	8	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	10	Bucyrus-Erie	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
8	5⅝	Budd Mfg	19	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
5⅝	4	Budd Wheel	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
30	23½	Bullard Co	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
18¾	15⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	10	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Mar18
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	10	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	15	15	15	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	143	76⅜	74⅛	74⅝	+ ⅝
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Mar18
26	18½	Clark Equip	3	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
60⅛	47¼	Climax Molyb (1.20)	17	49	47	47	—2
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	18	28½	27	27	— ⅝
133	125	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	126½	126	126	Mar18
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Mar17
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (1½)	7	12¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Mar14
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	3	30½	30	30	— ½
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	128	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	13	89¼	87	87	Mar17
15⅜	10⅞	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	11	11	11	
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	5	87½	87	87⅜	Mar18
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	12	51	50	50	— ½
109⅛	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4¾)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+1⅜
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	10	55	53	53	—1⅛
110	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10⅜	Comi Solvents	32	10⅞	10⅜	10½	
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	52	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	57½	55½	55½	—1½
28¼	26¾	Com'with Edi (.40g)	35	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
8⅝	7	Conde Nast	4	7¼	7	7	Mar18
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	37	23⅞	22¾	23	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar17
35	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	79	32	31⅛	31½	
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	106	105¾	106	— ¼
2¼	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	3	6¾	6⅜	6¾	— ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	76	8¾	8	8	— ¼
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar18
35	25¾	Consol's Coal pf	1	3	3	3	Mar17
96¾	94	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Mar10
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	22	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
22⅛	16	Cont Bak A	12	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	10	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94½	94½	94½	—2½
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	15	39	38½	38½	— ½
115¼	112½	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar14
10⅞	7	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	18	33	32¼	32¼	— ½
40	23	Cont Motors	40	23¾	21½	21½	
31½	26	Cont Oil Del	20	28¼	27½	27½	— ½
29¼	21	Cont Steel (¼g)	2	23½	23	23½	
67⅝	61¼	Corn Products (3)	15	63½	62½	63	
176¾	172⅝	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	Mar15
39¾	37⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	29	5½	5⅜	5¼	— ⅛
38	28⅞	Crane Co	20	30½	29½	29¾	— ⅛
110	99¼	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	105	104	104	— ¼
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	*2	30	30	30	+ ½
12½	8¾	Crosley Corp	6	10½	10½	10½	
41½	29½	Crown Cork & S	17	31	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅜
40¼	36	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar14
37½	33	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Mar 9
14⅜	12	Crown Zeller (¼g)	28	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	34½	Crucible Steel	13	38	37	37⅞	+ ½
96	82	Crucible Steel pf	2	88	88	88	Mar10
4⅞	3⅜	Cuban-Am Sugar	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
16	13⅛	Cudahy Pack	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Mar18
6¼	5	Curtis Publishing	8	5⅛	5	5	
48	40	Curtis Pub pf (4⅛k)	1	42	42	42	—1
7½	5½	Curtiss-Wright	90	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
28¼	21¾	Curtiss-Wr A	31	25¾	24¼	24⅜	
24½	18½	Cutler-Hammer	6	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	5⅛	Davega Stores (.15g)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Mar15
17½	16⅜	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
8⅞	6½	Davison Chemical	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar17
24	17	Deere & Co	48	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
26	23¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Mar18
15¾	12¾	Deisel-Wim-G (¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Mar18
25¼	18¼	Del & Hudson	26	21⅜	20	20⅛	— ¼
8¼	6	Del Lack & West	13	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
1½	¾	Den & Rio G W pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
123½	113⅛	Detroit Edison (2g)	1	118½	118½	118½	Mar17
32¾	28½	Diamond Mat (1½)	2	30½	30½	30½	Mar18
44	40⅜	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	41	41	41	Mar18
9⅜	7	Diam T Motor	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
20½	15⅜	Dis Cor-Seag (½g)	9	18	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
87	79¾	Dist Corp pf ww (5)	3	85	84	84	Mar17
12¼	10½	Dixie-Vortex (¼g)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
22¼	15½	Doehler Die Cast	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Mar17
33½	30½	Dome Mines (2)	28	31⅞	31⅝	32	
6½	5	Dominion Stores	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar17
78⅞	62⅛	Douglas Air	49	68⅞	66¾	68	+1⅜
135	114¼	Dow Chemical (3)	5	126	125	125½	+1
11¼	8¼	Dresser Mfg	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19¼	10	Dunhill Int	6	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
12	10½	Duplan Silk (1)	3	11¼	11	11	Mar18
156¾	142	du Pont de N (1¼g)	20	147¾	146¼	147	+1
142	136¾	du Pont deb (6)	2	139½	139½	139½	+1¼
121	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	119¼	119¼	119¾	+ ⅛

E

18⅛	13	Eastern Air Lines	12	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
8	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	3

Commerce and Finance

Outlook Favorable for Further Increase in Steel Operations

Business and Industry

Senators Propose New Tribunal For Distressed Roads

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Legislation proposing a sweeping revision of reorganization procedure for financially distressed railroads has been drafted by Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) Montana and Senator Harry Truman (D) Missouri of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Their measure provides for establishment of a "Railroad Reorganization Court" and revamping of present laws to make it easier for railroads in financial distress to revise their capital structure.

Companies now in receivership or bankruptcy have obligations of more than $5,500,000,000, operate about one third of all railway mileage, and employ 250,000 workers.

Three-Judge Court

The Senators said the 69-page bill "is one of a series of bills which we intend to introduce in this Congress dealing with the various phases of the railroad problem." They added that it was offered "at the earliest possible time so that there may be ample time for interested persons to study it in advance of any hearing that may be held."

The proposed three-judge court would take over supervision of all railroad reorganizations, but the Interstate Commerce Commission would fix standards for all railroad reorganizations.

Requests for reorganization would be filed with both the new court and the ICC. If approved, the ICC would be asked to determine the estimated earnings of the road, the maximum fixed charges it could meet. The court then would fit any reorganization plan to these standards.

Provision for the special court, the Senators said, resulted from suggestions by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and an advisory committee appointed by members would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

Senators Wheeler and Truman said the bill divided roughly into these three classes:

"Provisions designed to insure the soundness of the financial structures that will emerge from the reorganization process."

"Provisions that will expedite and facilitate the reorganization procedure itself.

"Provisions of a reform nature to eliminate unwholesome practices in the reorganization procedure."

Could Fix "Upset Price"

In order to reduce capitalization of financially distressed railroads, the new court could fix "a fair upset price" on any securities or properties and permit a sale at public auction.

Another feature of the bill would permit 10 per cent of any class of security holders to submit a reorganization plan to the court, without giving the management preference. The court itself also could advance a plan.

The bill also calls for independent trustees and counsel in any reorganization. Former officials could serve only if employed by the trustees.

Revamping of present bankruptcy statutes, the Senators said, would eliminate sections "which have the effect of giving holding companies a stranglehold on railroad reorganizations."

The Senators said the bill also included provisions:

To "insure adequate investigation of irregularities, fraud, misconduct or mismanagement that may have occurred prior to bankruptcy or receivership, and to insure recovery from wrong doers, of losses caused the railroads."

To "disqualify any person knowingly responsible for irregularities, frauds, misconduct or mismanagement from acting as a director or officer of the reorganized company."

To liberalize "the right of interested persons to intervene in the proceedings, and to assure representatives of employees the right to be heard on all matters affecting the interest of employees."

German Exports Off $11,720,000 in F'bry

BERLIN (AP)—A drop in exports to the United States was chiefly responsible for a decline of 29,300,000 marks (about $11,720,000) in German export trade for the month of February, a German official news agency release said.

Exports in January totaled 441,000,000 marks ($176,400,000) and in February 411,700,000 marks $164,680,000).

Imports for the same period dropped from 472,200,000 marks ($188,880,000) to 471,500,000 ($168,600,000). Germany's adverse trade balance was 60,500,000 marks ($24,200,000) greater than in the two previous months.

Procter & Gamble Plans Partial Stock Redemption

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Procter & Gamble Co. will redeem half its outstanding 5 per cent preferred stock, June 15, directors announced.

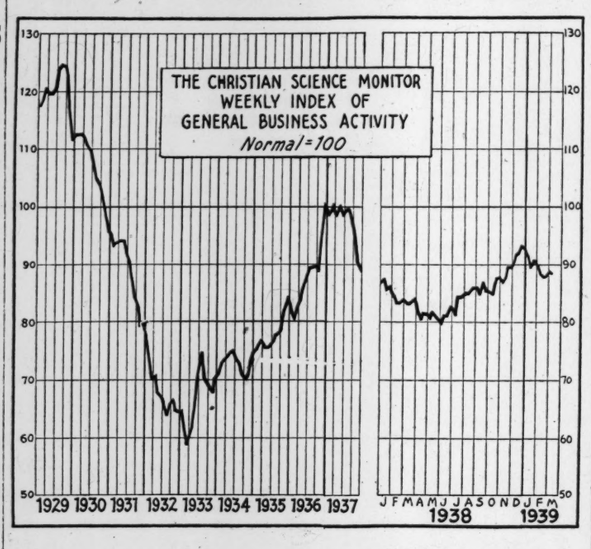
The Board also announced plans for the distribution May 25 of a stock dividend of one seventy-fifth of a share of common stock, no par value, for each outstanding common share.

Redemption of preferred shares will be pro rata to all holdovers of record May 25 and at $110 per share, Vice-President Herbert G. French said. The company's last annual statement showed 171,569 outstanding shares of five per cent preferred, half of which, at $110 each, would be valued at $9,436,350.

Tilo Roofing to Sell Stock

NEW YORK—R. J. Tobin, president of Tilo Roofing Company, Inc., announced that the company contemplates an early substantial increase in its capital through the public sale of 60,000 shares of convertible preferred stock. Arrangements for the distribution of the issue have been made through Distributors Group, Inc.

Monitor Business Index Loses Part of Previous Week's Gain



Reversing itself in the week of March 11, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity cancelled out a portion of its substantial gain of the previous week. From a level of 88.8 on March 4 the index dropped to 88.4 (prel.) on March 11. This compared with 83.1 on March 12 of last year.

The decline in the index was due largely to a decrease in bank debits outside New York City, inasmuch as a small decrease in the adjusted figure for miscellaneous carloadings was offset by an equally small rise in electric power production.

In each case the direction of movement of the reported figures was in line with the expectations, but miscellaneous carloadings, which made their fifth consecutive weekly gain fell short of the usual seasonal rise while power production dropped off less than was anticipated. The decline in bank debits, on the other hand, was considerably more than was looked for on the basis of an intramonthly dip.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Mar.11, 1939	Mar.4, 1939	Mar.12, 1938
Combined index	88.4	88.8	83.1
Bk debits outside NYC	80.6	82.7	80.4
Elec power production	95.3	95.1	88.8
Misc carloadings	82.2	82.4	74.4

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week's market break wiped out three weeks' advance. It was spread almost evenly throughout the list; practically everything tumbled, though aviations resisted better than the rest. Wednesday's, Friday's, and Saturday's declines brought prices down to a line drawn from the March 1938 bottom through June, the Munich set-back, and the January break—that is, if the line is drawn a little liberally; a really straight line would have been broken in January and more thoroughly last week. Nevertheless straight lines may be a little pedantic; there is still hope here that the market has something left for the bulls, if only Europe will quiet.

Of course the Hitler move was largely responsible. Selling increased with the bad news. There was much talk of European selling, particularly from Switzerland, but by Friday there was no doubt the predominant offers were American. The alarm spilled over into the bond market, and all groups there, including United States government bonds finally on Saturday, had a very unpleasant time of it.

Commodities Also Decline

Even commodities took, though not as vigorously as in September, their usual war-scare cues; wheat was firm despite rumors of Argentine-German barter, and cotton was soft despite the vigor with which Senator Ed. Smith said he would tolerate no release of loan cotton for export.

Business news was almost forgotten, and it didn't give much cue anyway. Barron's index was down, the New York Times' unchanged and the Monitor's lower. Steel operations were up fractionally but may be down fractionally this week; scrap is quiet, electric power output unseasonally lower. Better weather helped auto sales but the gain over February was a shade disappointing; the gain is usually near 75 per cent but for the first ten days it was only 36 per cent.

Though Europe was the real bad news, Washington gave its share. It seems to Wall Street to be disorganized. Everybody in Washington is talking a Republican president in 1940. The President and Congress are at loggerheads. The confusing tax outlook is taken as in point. Everybody says something different; nobody knows anything; John Hanes has one idea, Tom Corcoran another, the President doesn't seem to know.

What About Cotton

Cotton is another question-mark; the market here moves strictly on Washington news, or Washington uncertainties—will the loan cotton stay sewed up until July 31, when the 1937 cotton can be released, or will the Administration get round the present law by taking some out of the Commodity Credit Corporation and filling the space with revenues from the customs under the AAA amendment permitting certain customs revenues to be used for surplus relief? If so, how much will it be—the legally stipulated 25 per cent for one commodity, which would be about $35,000,000, or a sum much larger, as some Washington reports say?

SEC Chairman William Douglas' blast hurt the market. Some say he was bidding for the Supreme Court, others that he is not that kind of man, and that besides he has the job in the bag. There is no doubt the five commissioners are very over-worked men. Wall Street people say Mr. Douglas looks perturbed. George Mathews collapsed briefly from overwork a few months ago. Jerome Frank is no wheel-horse but likes to dabble in intellectual speculations and sit around the O'Mahoney Committee table making astute criticisms.

The Commission works day and night, keeping up like a juggler the problems of the exchanges, the over-the-counter, the utilities, the Transamerica case, the McKesson & Robbins case, Chandler Act reorganization procedure, investment trusts, prosecutions, hearings, and so on and so on. No wonder Morgan Stanley last year suggested the Commission ought to be increased in size. Not content, the Commission expands into new fields like the life insurance investigation.

Street Angry Over SEC Rule

Critics here say Messrs. Hancock and Martin should have tested the SEC before going on record so completely on Sections 9A (2), 16B and others of the law. But critics of the Commission here use off-the-record language which makes Chairman Douglas' vocabulary seem pale. There may be humor in the fact that the SEC rule on manipulation which the SEC refused to consider, was taken from Section 615 of the Stock Exchange Constitution, where it was inserted in 1935 at the behest of the SEC itself. Chairman Douglas said he was sure investors would support the Commission's position 100 per cent. Critics here bet a poll would show otherwise, and urge one. President William Martin has been urged to retort but refuses.

New York banks have certainly been sold on government bonds. They took $197,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday and have taken about $250,000,000 in the last three weeks. The insurance companies think otherwise, and have taken hardly any. Bills are getting even scarcer in New York, not because the Treasury is further reducing the supply but because out of town bank customers are getting interested in them.

Competitive Bidding

The competitive bidding issue has come to life sharply. As of March 1 the SEC put in effect a new rule policing negotiations between utility borrowers and investment banking underwriters. The rule is far-reaching, and one clause, referred to here as applying to "psychological affiliates," seems capable of being used by the more earnest young men in Roy Smith's Utility Division of the SEC to prevent underwriters from doing underwriting for anybody they ever played golf with. Gist of the rule is that if there is any smell of corporate or "psychological" affiliation between borrower and underwriter, the underwriter must be prepared to prove that his offer is as good as could be got at competitive bidding, or give a good reason why not.

First utility financing to fall afoul of this rule is the $17,500,000 of Northern States Power. Smith, Barney had done the last financing, and in accord with Street ethics, the company owed Smith Barney a favor, for the last issue did not go so well and the underwriters took something of a licking on it. By contrast, the present offering is a nice one and Smith, Barney are entitled to recoup themselves somewhat.

U. S. Monetary Stock

Our monetary gold stock hit $15,000,000,000 last week, with the influx of European gold expected to swell again. The Swiss have sent the first gold since 1937; it is said that of their 20,000,000 ounces of gold ($700,000,000) 60 per cent is here and most of the rest hidden from the Germans in the Swiss mountains.

The Treasury evidently isn't going to ask for that increase in the debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000. It doesn't need it yet. But it does need removal of the "partition" in the limit, which prescribes a top of $30,000,000,000 for bonds and $15,000,000,000 for notes. It has been busy for years converting notes to bonds, and now has $28,200,000,000 of bonds outstanding, with enough maturities this year so that its refunding program will be cramped if the bond limit isn't expanded at the expense of the note limit.

However, it could still get by. It has a working balance of about $2,600,000,000 plus almost $600,000,000 of sterilized gold, to eke out with, and after that it can borrow in its children's names, those of the RFC, the CCC, the USHA, and a numerous corporate brood.

Steel Operations Are Unchanged At 56½ P C Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States during the past week showed divergent trends in the different centers, leaving the national average unchanged at 56½ per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steel demand continues to improve," says the report, "but gains are spotty and somewhat less than had been expected. Finished steel consumption still is expanding, however, and the outlook is favorable for further gains in operations before attainment of the first-half peak. A year ago steelmaking was at 32 per cent.

Auto Output Rises

"Moderate quickening in railroad equipment markets and the third consecutive weekly gain in automobile production are favorable developments among major steel users. An upturn in sales by warehouses in most districts attests to rising requirements of smaller consumers.

"Motorcar assemblies have moved back to the highest level in seven weeks, reflecting recent expansion in retail buying, but steel orders from this industry are restricted to relatively small lots. The rising trend is expected to carry into April. Last week's production of 86,725 units compares with 84,095 the week before and 57,555 a year ago.

"The largest single order for cast iron pipe in many months involves 16,000 tons for Greenville, S. C., awarded to American Cast Iron Pipe Co.

"Foundry operations show only minor changes, but pig iron orders and shipments both are tending upward. All producers now have reaffirmed current prices on second quarter business.

"Tin plate production is unchanged at slightly under 55 per cent. Little additional improvement has appeared in demand.

"Finished steel prices also have been established for the next period, generally at unchanged levels except for what minor revisions result in net quotations as a result of new quantity differentials for bars, sheets and strip. Cold-finished bars out of warehouse have been reduced $5 a ton in a number of centers. Mill prices on most products generally are steady.

Pittsburgh More Active

"Steelmaking rose 2 points to 50 per cent at Pittsburgh last week, but Chicago slipped 1½ points to 56½ per cent, following six consecutive weekly increases. Youngstown also was up 2 points to 54 per cent, Cleveland increased 2½ points to 54½, while Cincinnati recovered 12 points to 55. Birmingham dropped 5 points to 78 and Wheeling was off 1 point to 73.

"Other districts were unchanged, including eastern Pennsylvania at 40, Detroit at 76, New England at 65, Buffalo at 32½ and St. Louis at 57½.

"Scrap continues strong but rather quiet as regards mill buying in most areas. The scrap composite is unchanged at $14.96 for the third week. The finished steel composite holds at $56.50."

Holland Transfers 25 P. C. of Its Gold To United States

NEW YORK (AP)—About one fourth of Holland's recorded gold reserves have been transferred to the United States since the war crisis culminating in the Munich pact last year, a check in banking circles indicated.

Germany's march into Bohemia and Moravia, giving it command over an estimated $100,000,000 in gold and foreign exchange reserves in the Central Bank at Prague, directed attention of bankers to one of the main reasons assigned in financial circles for the big money shift-fear of further changes in Europe's map.

Switzerland was reported to have sent a large part of its metal reserves to London and New York in uneasiness over the course of events since the Nazi expansion began.

The gold flow from the Netherlands—the biggest holder of the metal outside the United States, France, England, and Russia—has amounted to more than $225,000,000 in the last six months, import figures showed.

Both Holland and Switzerland, though relatively small states on the European map, have been known as strongholds of wealth for a long time. Great hoards of liquid funds were assembled in both countries after 1930, when fear of currency depreciation and financial breakdowns set in flight capital from other centers.

A movement of capital for account of Jewish refugees and nervous money owners was rated partly accountable for the transfer of gold here in recent months.

However, bankers believe the largest portion of the shift from Holland has gone into "earmark" (storage) at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to be held there for account of the Netherlands Central Bank.

A record total of upward of $800,000,000 in gold has been placed under safeguard at the reserve bank for foreign account, it was estimated in informed banking quarters.

Locomotive Head Sees Gain in U. S.-Brazil Pact

WASHINGTON (AP)—William C. Dickerman, President of the American Locomotive Company, saw increased trade possibilities with Brazil under the new American-Brazilian commercial and financial agreement.

Mr. Dickerman talked with reporters after making a courtesy call on President Roosevelt. He said he did not discuss the Brazilian agreement with the Chief Executive, but when asked his opinion of it replied:

"It is one of the most constructive steps taken, particularly in connection with our trade relations with South America."

Over-Counter Dealers Study Proposals for Registration

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At long last the first tangible results of the Maloney Act for organization of the over-the-counter securities business are about to appear. Rolling off the presses at Washington are the joint and separate proposals of the SEC and the big private organization of counter dealers, the Investment Bankers' Conference, Inc., for clothing of that ponderous body in the sweet sanctity of a registered association under the Maloney Act. The way has been rough and thorny, beset with political and technical difficulties, and there may be more; but now at least the trade is going to have something more tangible to chew on than unofficial newspaper reports, garbled and inexpert as such reports are always bound to be.

First there will go out to the 1600-odd staunch members of the IBC, the proposals of the IBC and those of the SEC, almost completely alike except for two major points; then the recommendations will go out, under SEC sponsorship alone, to the 5,000-odd unregenerate over-the-counter dealers who never joined the IBC or who abandoned the ship after the Supreme Court took its legal props from under it in the Schechter anti-NRA decision in 1935.

Maloney Act Analyzed

The Maloney Act, passed last year, is an amendment to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, attempting to extend to the over-the counter market the same sort of regulation the stock exchanges labor under or benefit from. It permits the setting up of a national association of dealers (the Act permits setting up more than one, but nobody takes the plural seriously) free from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Clayton Act, etc., to operate something like the fair trade practices committees of the Federal Trade Commission's hatching.

The SEC sponsored the Act, naturally. It wanted self-regulation, under its watchful eye, like the self-regulation of the stock exchanges; and as a means of gently urging dealers to join, the Act permits and in fact requires members who join up to refuse the lucrative courtesies of syndicated participation at syndicate price to stand-outs. The association, which non-enthusiasts will probably call the Maloney Association, will make up and enforce rules and by-laws. For the rest in outer darkness the SEC will make up and enforce rules just as drastic.

When the Act was passed last summer everybody knew the new association would be the old IBC or nothing, and conversations started promptly between the IBC and the SEC officials over the method of fitting the IBC into the Act without on the one hand causing an exodus of its members or on the other hand abating one jot or tittle of the SEC's regulatory enthusiasm. Henry H. Egly was borrowed by the SEC from Dillon Read to handle its end, and Nevil Ford was borrowed from First Boston by the IBC to carry its side of the argument. A transcript of the committee talk and the negotiatory conversations from last summer until now would have extended from New York to Washington and back again.

No Trouble Over Trade Rules

There seems to have been little trouble over fair trade rules. They have been hammered into shape over the years since NRA. Differences were over elections, officers, paid staff, president, dues, and the like. The SEC wanted to be sure the officers, unlike SEC commissioners, were democratically chosen. Under the set-up now agreed on, even the 14 regional nominating committees, who will pick the regional directing committees, are to be elected the first year. National governors, too, are to be elected. They cannot serve more than one three-year term of office without stepping aside for a time. Independent slates can be put up.

The two remaining points of difference between the IBC and the SEC not threshed out, which will be put up to the trade to vote or comment on, concern the staff, particularly the President, and the dues.

The IBC thinks matters of the staff should be largely left to the elected officers to decide, including size of staff and, very important, salary and powers of the President. The SEC wants much of this laid down in the original constitution, and it wants a president with larger powers, and presumably a larger salary, than the IBC wants.

Agreed on Dues

On the matter of dues, both are agreed member dues should be reckoned as now in the IBC, by units of $20 according to size, staff, turnover, etc. But the IBC wants the top bracket to pay only 100 times the smallest; the SEC wants it to pay 200 times.

Arguments each day will be duly presented to the trade. Answers are expected to trail in for several months, and both IBC and SEC will get a look at all of them.

Over the counter dealers do more bond business than the regular exchanges, but less stock business. Nobody has come out with figures on the bond business but it is generally reckoned that the volume of government bonds dealt in by dealers is 10 times the dealings on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. On the other hand the Stock Exchange last year published a calculation that of the country's 1937 stock transactions 62 per cent were handled on the New York Stock Exchange, 8 per cent on other registered exchanges, and only 30 per cent over the counter. The OTC people seemed to be gaining, for of the 1935 volume, by the same reckoning, they had handled only 22 per cent.

One of the little problems that had to be solved was finding a name for the new association. State laws shut out many words, including "investment." "Over-the-counter" was thought too clumsy and idiomatic. Securities Dealers' Association of America finally filled the bill (not Security Dealers' etc.). But some people think no matter how thin the Association's name is sliced it will still be Maloney.

North Carolina Governor Gives Reasons Why U. S. Is on Upgrade Economically

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—Addressing 200 members of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents' Association, in session here, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, of North Carolina, told them "America is definitely on the upgrade economically," listing five basic reasons for this viewpoint on his part. He referred to these reasons as "heartening occurrences" in the nation during the past month.

Here are these "occurrences," which he recited in support of his statement that the American economic trend is upward:

NLRB Overruled

"1. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court overruling the National Labor Relations Board in several important cases and establishing clearly the unlawfulness of the sitting down strikes and holding that employers can discharge employees who violate the law and are guilty of violence, regardless of their membership in any organization.

"2. The action of the National Labor Relations Board in suspending its regional director who said that 'When we go into a hearing the employer hasnt got a chance.' It is reassuring to know that the Board repudiates this interpretation of its policy.

"3. The speech of Secretary of Commerce, Harry Hopkins, giving business the assurance of co-operation and freedom from harrassment, with full realization that the profit motive must be recognized if there is to be any large expansion or development. This assurance should be accepted and acted upon.

No New Taxes

"4. The statements of Chairman Robert Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Pat Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee, concurred in by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, that there will be no new taxes and that the country will have a breathing spell from new legislation of a regulatory character.

"5. The bill introduced by Congressman Graham Barden (D) of North Carolina, to amend the Wagner Labor Act and strike out many of its unfair and prejudicial provisions, with the favorable reception of this measure by the public."

Decrease in Number Of G. E. Employees

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. employed an average of 59,917 workers during 1938 compared with 75,212 in 1937, Gerard Swope, President, said in a pamphlet issued for distribution among the employees.

Total earnings of employees in 1938 were $101,511,000 against $145,358,000 the previous year. The decrease resulted from reductions in all salaries over $2,000 a year, shorter working schedules and the spreading of work.

Cost of living adjustment of $3,298,000, general profit sharing of $556,800 and extra payments of $577,000 on G. E. Employees Securities Corp. bonds, the pamphlet said, made a total of around $4,432,000 going to employees eligible to receive such payments in 1938, in addition to their wages and salaries.

Fats and Oil Consumed In '38 4,634,135,000 Lbs.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that factory consumption of primary animal and vegetable fats and oils totaled 4,634,135,000 pounds during 1938.

The consumption by kinds included: Cottonseed oil, 1,528,805,000 pounds; coconut oil, 555,017,000; soy bean oil, 243,616,000; palm oil, 253,150,000; linseed oil, 298,481,000; inedible tallow, 764,041,000; grease, 182,767,000; total consumption of all fats and oils in 1937 totaled 4,993,914,000.

The Bureau said more than one-third of the fats and oils were used in production of shortening.

Solvay American Corp.

NEW YORK—Department of stock list of New York Stock Exchange has received notice that Solvay American Corp. 5½ per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par, has been called for redemption April 26, 1939, at $110 per share, plus accrued dividends.

Puerto Rico Is Eighth Largest Customer of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Puerto Rico was the United States eighth largest world customer in the first seven months of the current fiscal year, and bought more merchandise from the States than any of the Good Neighbor countries in South and Central America, according to a statement by the Puerto Rican Trade Council, based on U. S. Department of Commerce reports. Total expenditures by Puerto Rico for food, clothing, and other goods purchased from continental United States amounted to $45,700,000 for the period.

The island's purchases of American-made leather shoes were 15 per cent higher than in the like period a year ago, totaling 1,620,000 pairs or more than the United States sold to all foreign countries combined, the Council states. Sales of lard, for which Puerto Rico is the third largest customer, amounted to 16,300,000 pounds and were 9 per cent greater than a year ago.

February Building Best Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York

February's residential building contract awards were the greatest since 1929, F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, reported.

The month's awards in the 37 eastern states totaled $79,020,000, compared with $40,023,000 in February, 1938.

Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the Dodge Corp., commented: "Although the public housing program is growing in importance, it is significant that the greatest contribution to the residential building gains was made by private enterprise.

"At the end of the first two months of this year, private residential contracts amounted to $140,276,000, as compared with only $19,907,000 for public projects."

Boston Mutual Reports Increase In 1938 Insurance

The Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1938 increased its insurance in force, assets, and surplus, as shown in the thirty-ninth annual report released by President Jay R. Benton. Insurance in force increased to $86,260,311; total assets to $13,305,691, and surplus to $704,242.

Assets Up $687,615

Total assets increased $687,615 and were divided as follows: U. S. Government bonds 29.0 per cent, other bonds 33.0 per cent, stocks 1.3 per cent, mortgages 10.3 per cent, real estate 12.9 per cent, loans to policyholders 9.1 per cent, cash in banks 3.1 per cent, and miscellaneous 1.3 per cent. Liabilities totaled $12,601,448.

Income received during 1938 exceeded disbursements by $694,136. In 1938 the premium income was $3,342,142.

Second only to premium income was the amount received in interest, dividends, and real estate rentals which amounted to $616,073. Total income from all sources reached an all-time high of $4,025,867.

Payments to Policyholders

Last year the Boston Mutual paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $1,803,547 and has paid a total of $29,814,163 since its organization. During 1938 there were added 8168 policyholders, who now number 270,142.

Of the amount paid out last year, death claims represented $622,808 and living policyholders received $1,180,739 of which $727,684 was on surrender values, $250,207 on matured endowments, and $185,321 was for dividends on policies.

Dividends to policyholders were declared for this year on the same basis as in 1938, except that aggregate dividends on preferred risk policies will be increased. Over $200,000 has been provided in 1939 dividends, which amount is the largest ever set aside for distribution in the history of the company.

Japanese Fix Silk Price

NEW YORK—Importers private cables from Japan advise that the Japanese Government has fixed the maximum domestic price for silk piece goods on basis of 1100 yen for raw silk. This is equivalent to $2.35 per pound. This price is generally higher than expected and the rise on the Japanese bourse was attributed to the news.

Monopoly Growth Is Seen Creating Idle Money Hoard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Growth of concentration of control in business has been an influential factor in reducing opportunities for investment and tying up vast sums in banks till they are "bulging with money" declared Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming at the conclusion of the latest phase of the Federal Monopoly Committee's inquiry.

The phase of the inquiry has been conducted by the Federal Trade Commission and covers dozens of industries. Summarizing general findings, Mr. O'Mahoney declares:

1. In every instance where the FTC intervened to attack a business monopoly it was at the instance of some other business, not of Government itself.

2. None of the anti-trust laws are proof against avoidance by one or the other of 45 "major types of commercial practice employed by business to restrain competitors and to destroy the natural effects of competition."

3. Growth of concentration of control has been at least an "influential factor in reducing opportunities for investment."

4. The trend toward concentration is illustrated particularly in the study of the whiskey distilling business, chosen primarily because it is a five-year-old industry, arising only since repeal. Without any evolution from small to large, four companies now control over 50 per cent of the entire business.

Mr. O'Mahoney said the FTC's studies had produced an unusual tendency among committee membes "to debate with one another on the implications of the testimony."

At one point he said: "Small and new business should provide important avenues for new investment, and, where their development is hampered by the type of practice illustrated by the testimony, the opportunity for investment is reduced. This is one reason why the banks, to use the ordinary phrase, are 'bulging with money.'"

Savings Banks' Real Estate Holdings May Have Reached Peak

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Sales by savings banks in 1938 of mortgaged real estate indicates their holdings of such property "may have reached a peak," the legislature was told.

State Banks Superintendent William R. White, in part two of his annual report, said 5,571 parcels with a book value of $62,375,000 had been liquidated in the first 11 months last year, leaving a total of 25,780 parcels in mortgage accounts.

"Despite the potential real estate still included in the mortgage accounts," Mr. White said, "the ability of savings banks to dispose of property in reasonable volume when aggressive sales efforts are made indicates that total real estate holdings may have reached a peak."

At the same time, Mr. White reported the average cost of foreclosure actions in New York is higher, with one exception, than in any other state.

Rail Office Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized James M. Symes, formerly a Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, to be general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in addition to holding office with various Pennsylvania subsidiaries.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW *All-Time* HIGHS

The Company presents the following measures of its progress during 1938:

Insurance-in-Force increased to $86,260,311, a gain of $3,181,781 during the year. *Policyholders* number 270,142, a gain of 8,168.

Assets now total $13,305,691, a gain for the year of $687,614.

Liabilities total $12,601,448, the greater part of which is the Policy Reserve amounting to $12,016,764 for the fulfillment of the policy guarantees. This fund was increased in 1938 by $507,592.

The Income of the Company in 1938 was $4,025,867.39 and exceeded disbursements by $694,136.16.

Surplus: $132,313.42 was added to surplus, increasing this item to $704,242.47.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries in 1938 were $1,803,546.52. Living Policyholders received $1,180,738.96. Since organization, the company has paid $29,814,163 to policyholders and beneficiaries.

On December 31, 1938, the company held $3,862,584 in United States Government bonds and for further liquidity had cash bank balances of $421,611.

Dividends to be distributed to policyholders in 1939 will be on the same liberal basis as in 1938.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

German-U.S. Trade Seen Dropping To Vanishing Point

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Sales of German goods to the United States are expected in commercial quarters here to drop almost to the vanishing point after April 23, when the new 25 per cent countervailing duties imposed as a "sanction" against Germany takes effect.

The unofficial boycott of German goods which many American merchants have applied cut imports from Germany down from $92,000,000 in 1937 to $64,000,000 in 1938. Where the figure will drop now is uncertain. There is a constant American market for some specialized German goods which will presumably continue to come in almost regardless of tariffs. But a 25 per cent extra duty puts the barrier too high for the bulk of normal imports from Germany.

Pressure Put on Germany

The move is obviously a deliberate attempt to cripple Germany's economy. By denying to Germany the ability to sell goods in the United States an important source of foreign exchange is shut off to Germany. This foreign exchange was used to purchase many essential war materials, such as cotton and copper. While the official documents which affected this historic action carefully based it on the technical ground of retaliation against subsidized barter trade, no one here attempts to deny that it was done to put economic pressure on Germany as a reprisal against invasion of Czecho-Slovakia.

Technically the move was taken under Section 303 of the Tariff Act. This section authorizes countervailing duties whenever a foreign government subsidizes exports to the United States. In a long detailed communication, Frank Murphy, Attorney-General of the United States, explained just how German barter trade involves a subsidy. He explained that Germany forces its own importers of American cotton and copper to put about 33 1-3 per cent above the market price. This is placed in a blocked account in Germany. The American to whom it is credited is permitted to use it only for specified German goods. In effect therefore a duty is placed on certain German imports which are used to subsidize subsequent German exports.

Barter trade was authorized in a Treasury memorandum of December, 1936. Considerable barter developed under this arrangement. The Treasury orders reversing that decision and virtually destroying United States trade with Germany justifies the reversal on the ground that the 1936 order assumed that German barter would at least be free barter, whereas in practice it has turned out to be a penalty on American sales to Germany to boost German sales to America.

Actually the reversal reflects the fundamental changes in American foreign policy which have taken place since 1936. At that time predominant interest at the Treasury was in promoting trade. Wayne Chatfield Taylor, then an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is understood to have been the sponsor at that time of a policy of economic and financial rapprochement with Germany. But the pendulum was soon swinging the other way. Other men rose in influence in Treasury councils. Action under Section 303 of the Tariff Act was studied and finally adopted as a Treasury policy. Mr. Taylor resigned.

German Imports Cut

If the "countervailing" duty fails to reduce German imports as low as the Treasury desires then further steps will be taken. Section 338 authorizes the President to embargo trade from a country which "discriminates" against American trade or interests. Such discrimination has already been charged by the State Department. Such action would carry the imposition of "economic sanctions" a step farther towards complete severance of trade relations with Germany.

Duties against German goods are already higher than against any other country in the world. Germany is the only country to which the United States does not extend the benefit of concessions made in reciprocal trade agreements on a "most-favored-nation" basis. It is alone on the so-called tariff "black list," which means that German goods pay the full Smoot-Hawley tariff rates. Now those will be boosted by another 25 per cent.

Undoubtedly this means a reduction in American sales to Germany. Such sales amounted to $123,000,000 in 1937 and dropped to $105,000,000 in 1938. This last figure represented a deliberate effort by the German Government to cut American purchases to a minimum. Germany requires such commodities as cotton and copper for its arms production. The expectation here is that Germany will be unable to cut its purchases of American goods by nearly as much as American purchases of German goods will drop. Therefore the expected result is an increasing drain on German foreign exchange.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.68	.68	.67¾	.68	
July	.68	.68¼	.67¾	.68⅛	+.00⅛
Sept	.69	.69⅛	.68⅝	.69⅛	+.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.47⅝	.47⅞	.47⅛	.47¾	+.00⅛
July	.49¼	.49⅝	.47⅞	.49½	+.00¼
Sept	50.⅜	.50½	.49⅞	.50½	+.00¼
	Oats				
May	.28¾	.29	.28¾	.29	+.00¼
July	.27⅛	.27¼	.27⅛	.27¼	
Sept	.42	.42⅜	.42	.42⅜	+.00⅜
July	.43⅜	.44⅛	.43⅜	.44⅛	+.00⅜

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 17: Receipts, $83,312,407.05; expenditures, $45,379,672.05; net balance, $3,383,864,177.34, including $2,729,714,509.66 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $16,347,-489.56. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,139,449,659.19; expenditures, $6,464,487,971.15, including $2,195,068,-999.88 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,325,038,311.96; gross debt, $39,948,995,124.40, an increase of $12,389,443.75 above the previous day; gold assets, $15,007,517,132.83.

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Net Close
March	•15.95	15.95	15.95	15.71
May	15.95	15.83	15.83	15.84

New York Curb

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '47-43	110.20	110.20	110.20
2 3¼s '46-44	110.25	110.25	110.25
22 4s '54-44	115.18	115.14	115.18
3 2½s '45	107.20	107.20	107.20
1 3s '48-46	110.6	110.6	110.6
7 3¼s '49-46	110.21	110.21	110.21
2 4¼s '52-47	120.12	120.12	120.12
30 2¾s '51-48	107.19	107.18	107.19
3 3½s '52-49	110.20	110.20	110.20
91 2½s '53-49	104.9	104.4	104.6
67 2¾s '54-51	106.8	106	106.3
27 3s '55-51	109.5	109	109.5
42 2¾s '60-55	106.12	106.3	106.9
2 2¾s '59-56	105.6	105.3	105.6
142 2¾s '65-60	104.4	104.1	104.4
3 2¾s '63-58	104.12	104.8	104.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-42	105.15	105.15	105.15
3 3s '49-44	108	108	108

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	102.1	102	102
25 2¼s '44-42	104.20	104.20	104.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	104⅛	104	104⅛
8 Alleghany cv 5s'44	81¾	81	81½
21 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34	33½	33½
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	111	110¼	110¼
41 Am&For P5s 2030	53	52½	53
19 AmSteel Fdry cv 3½s'49	103¼	103	103¼
11 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅞	111⅛	111⅛
24 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107½	107	107½
2 AmWW&E 6s '75	103	103	103
14 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
6 Ang Chilean deb '67	24	23½	24
3 AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97¼	97	97¼
1 AT&SF 4s '60	96	96	96
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102½	102¼	102¼
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	41	41	41
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	22	22
11 B&O 1st 5s '48	57½	56	57½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	56½	56½	56½
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	21⅜	20¾	21⅜
1 B&O 5s '96 F	21	21	21
1 B&O 5s '96 F ct	21	21	21
2 B&O 5s 2000D	20½	20½	20½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	13	12¾	12¾
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12½	12	12
2 B&O 4s '48	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
2 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 B&O 4s TC '59	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3 Bell TPa 5s '48B	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	133	133	133
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¼	103	103¼
43 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¼	99⅝	100¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	32½	32½	32½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	30	30	30
2 Bost&Me 5s '55	33½	33½	33½
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	58	58	58
21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76	75	75
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	88	87¾	88
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	82	82	82
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99	99	99
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	34½	34¼	34½
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	34	34	34
1 Bur CR&No 5s '34	8	8	8
8 Cal Cty Ser Pow 4s'66	96⅞	96½	96¾
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	115	115	115
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	119	119	119
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	118	118	118
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115⅛	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115	115	115
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¼	115⅛	115¼
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	122¼	122¼	122¼
1 Can Pac 5s'54	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Can Pac 4½s'46	98⅜	98	98⅜
5 Can Pac 4s perp	80	79⅝	80
1 Carriers&Gen 5s'50	91	91	91
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	4	4	4
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	104	104	104
10 Cen Pac 5s'60	56	55	56
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73¼	72½	73⅛
18 Cen R R N J 5s'87	19½	19	19½
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	82	82	82
2 ChmpP&F(38) 4¾'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 C&O 4½s'92	122½	122½	122½
3 C & O 3½s'96 D	99	99	99
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	99	99	99
2 Chi & Alton 3s'49	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 CB&Q 4½s'77	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s'58	98	97¾	98
13 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¼	102¼	102⅛
25 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	18	17½	17½
5 Chic Gt West 4s'59	19½	19½	19½
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s'56	73	73	73
17 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
9 CM&SP gen 4s'89	25⅝	25½	25½
1 Chi&NW 6½s'26	16	16	16
5 Chi&NW ex ctf ao2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
12 C R I & P rfg 4s34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
8 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	108	109
7 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	108	108	108
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	95½	95⅜	95½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	75½	75½	75½
1 Cinn Gas&El 3⅜s '66	108½	108½	108½
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90	88½	88½
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82	82	82
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75	75	75
1 Col F&I 5s '43	104	104	104
2 Col F&I 5s '70	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Col & Co 4½s '80	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
16 Colombia 6s '52 May	100⅝	100	100½
17 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100	100¼
2 Col & Hock V 4s '48	112	112	112
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102½	102¼	102½
1 Com'l Tr 2½s'51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¼	109	109¼
90 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	109⅞	109⅝	109¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Conn & Pass R 4s '43	89½	89½	89½
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Con Oil ctf 4s '51	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108⅝	108¼	108¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Container 5s '43	99	98¾	99
21 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	107⅞	107¾	107¾
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104	104
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	35	35
66 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	63½	62	63½
1 D & R G 4s '36	12	12	12
5 D & R G West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111⅜	111⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	101	101	101
1 DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	105½	105½	105½
1 Duluth SS&A 3s '37	16	16	16
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107¼	107	107¼
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅜	11	11
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	46½	46	46½
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20½	21
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	17½	17½	17½
1 Fed L&T 5s '42 st	101½	101½	101½
13 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	103⅞	103½	103¾
22 Fla E Cst 5s '74	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	104	104
6 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62	61½	62
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	100	100
14 Goodrich 6s '45	101	100½	101
7 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¼	98½	99¼
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77¾	77⅝	77¾
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Hoe Co Ltd 5½s '44	74	73⅞	74
3 Housatonic 5s '37	33	33	33
7 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30	29½	30
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48¼	48½
3 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14	13⅞	14
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111½	111½	111½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	51⅛	51	51
26 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50	49	49½
11 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	53¼	53	53
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Interb R Tr 6s '32	35	35	35
4 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64	63¼	64
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84¼	84¼	84¼
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81	80	80¾
3 Int Met Mar 6s '41	57	57	57
2 Int Paper 6s '55	91	90	90
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	66	65	65
34 Int T&T 5s '55	67½	66¾	67½
10 KCF&S & Mem 4s '36	31½	31	31
5 KC South 5s '50	67	66¾	66¾
6 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105	104⅝	104⅞
5 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	102½	102½	102½
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102	102⅝
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53¾	53½	53¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	84¾	84¾	84¾
38 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25⅝	25½	25½
7 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	52¼	52	52
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109	109	109
1 Loews 3½s '46	101½	101½	101½
30 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
20 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87⅛	87	87⅛
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	46½	46½	46½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	28	28	28
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	32	32	32
2 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104	104	104
9 Mead Cp 4½s '61	110½	110½	110½
3 MSP&SSM&R5½s '78	67	67	67
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	7	7
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	30¼	29⅞	30
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12	12	12
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	43	43	43
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3	3	3
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	17⅛	17¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '80	17	17	17
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17⅝	17⅜	17½
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4½	4¾
12 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108⅛	108	108
2 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	105½	105¼	105¼
20 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅛	99	99¼
3 Nassau El 4s '51	41	41	41
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104¾	104½	104⅝
19 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
5 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	105½	105½	105½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
12 Newark Gas 5s '48	123⅛	123	123⅛
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127¼	127	127¼
1 NEngT&T4½s'61B	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 NJPow&L4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104	104	104
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	32½	32½	32½
48 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¼	61¼	62¼
10 NYC 4½s 2013A	56⅜	55½	55¾
5 NYC cn 4s '98	65½	65½	65½
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 NYC 3¾s '46	78½	78¼	78¼
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	70	70	70
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55¾	55	55½
3 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	65¼	64¾	65¼
40 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	53¾	52¾	53½
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	78	78	78
2 NY Ch&StL 3½s '47	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
7 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106⅛	106	106
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	124	124	124
5 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	14½	14½	14½
6 NY NH&H clt 6s '40	22¼	21½	22¼
7 NY NH&H 4s '47	13	13	13
4 NY NH&H 3½s '54	12½	12½	12½
6 NY Steam 3½s '63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	14	14	14
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	65½	67½
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	81	80½	80½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49½	49⅜	49½
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Ohio Ed 3¼s 72	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	109¼	109¼	109¼
22 Or-WashRR&N4s61	105⅛	104¾	104⅞
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
4 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	58	58	58
1 Para Pict 6s 55	101	101	101
1 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	85½	85½	85½
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	55	55	55
20 Pen Co 4s 63	102	101½	102
6 Penn Cl Sand 4½s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	97⅝	97½	97&
24 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	105½	105⅛	105¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106	106	106
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	99⅛	98¾	98¾
12 Pen RR2½s deb 70	87	86½	86½
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 84	95	94½	95
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	95	95	95
5 Pen RR 4s 48st	110½	110	110
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88	88	88
28 Pen RR 3½s 52	87¼	87	87
2 Pen GL&C Chl 5s 47	114½	114½	114½
2 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	71	71½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	112	112	112
10 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77c	107½	107½	107½
18 Phila Co 5s 67	103⅛	102⅞	103
4 Ph Read C&I cv6s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	111¼	111¼	111¼
75 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109	108½	108⅝
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106½	106½	106½
10 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68¾	68	68¾
30 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¾	13½	13½
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	33¾	33¾	33¾
22 Purity Bak 5s '58	100	100	100
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	65½	65½	65½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58¾	58¾	58¾
14 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103¾	103½	103½
7 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93	93	93
10 Republic Steel 4½s '56	93¾	93½	93¾
10 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	106	106	106
7 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	62½	61½	62
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	61	61	61
6 Schulco 6½s '46	18	18	18
5 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8 Sea AlFla 6s '35 A ct	3½	3½	3½
3 Shell Un 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	73½	73½	73½
10 Simmons cv 4s '52	98	98	98
6 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	103	103
2 SoconyVO1½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107½
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52	51½	51½
15 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51½	50¾	50¾
9 So Pac 4½s '69	51¼	50¾	50¾
5 So Jac rfg 4s '55	66	64¼	66
8 So Pac 3¾s '46	62	61¼	62
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54	54	54
1 South Ry 6½s '56	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	70	70	70
8 South Ry cn 6s '94	86½	86½	86⅜
28 South Ry gen 4s '56	54¼	53¾	53⅞
16 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¾	106⅜	106¾
2 S W Gas & El 4s '60	54	54	54
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	81⅞	81½	81⅞
13 Swift & Co 3Ks '50	107	107	107
19 Tex El Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	114	114	114
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	86	86	86
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	86½	86½	86½
2 Third Ave 5s '47	92½	92½	92½
27 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10¼	9¾	10
10 Third Ave 4s '60	43	42⅝	42⅝
12 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¾	111½	111½
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	97½	97½	97½
13 Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108½	108½	108½
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	77	77	77
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	78	78
2 Un Rys StL 4s '34	28	28	28
9 US Steel 3¼s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Un Stkyds 4¼s'51 ww	88½	88	88
4 Util P&L 5s '44	98½	98	98½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	68	68	68
1 Virgin Ry 3¾s '66	106	106	106
3 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45	45	45
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Wabash 4½s'78C	9	9	9
34 WarnerBros cv 6s 39	100½	100½	100½
6 Warren Bros 5s '41	45	44	44
10 Westch Lt 5s '67	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 West Pen P 3½s '56	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
3 W Shore 4s 2361	55	55	55
5 Wheel Md 4½s '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18½	18	18½
3 Western Un 5s '51	61½	61½	61½
3 Western Un 5s '60	62½	62½	62½
5 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95⅝	95½	95½
5 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	10	10	10
12 Wilson&Co 4s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 WilsonCo cv 3¾s '47	94½	94½	94½
19 Youngst S&T 4s '19	106	106	106

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57½	57¼	57½
1 Antioquia 7s 'A5A	12½	12½	12½
4 Antioquia 7s '45B	12⅜	12½	12½
1 Antioquia 7s '45D	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
7 Antioquia 10s 7s '57	12⅝	12½	12½
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76½	76	76
18 Argentine 4½s '48	91¾	91¾	91¾
26 Australia 5s '55	98⅛	97½	98⅛
5 Australia 5s '57	98	98	98
2 Australia 4½s '56	93¼	93	93⅛
1 Austria 7s '57

United States in Leadership In Drive Against Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

mobilization of resistance to German aggression.

Mr. Welles expressed the State Department's approval of proposed changes in the Neutrality Act to put American arms exports on a "cash and carry" basis in event of overseas war.

Complete independence of American action in the present crisis was emphasized by Mr. Welles. He said that there has been no consultation or exchange of views whatever with any foreign government over the momentous steps which have already been taken here, nor has any communication been received by this Government from other Governments over means of resisting German aggression.

Formal Note Drafted

Concurrent with these momentous steps, the first of which was reported from Berlin as a "shock" to Germany, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced that a formal note to Germany in answer to its notification of its conquest of Czecho-Slovakia was being drafted and would be made public as soon as possible.

Congressional implementation of this broad program of action against Germany was at once mobilized. On Capitol Hill Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a revised Neutrality Act which would repeal the current embargo on shipments of arms to belligerents in time of war. In its place he proposed to put war shipments on a straight "cash and carry" basis which will assure to Britain and France an uninterrupted flow of American munitions and implements of war, if war comes.

Powerfully supporting these moves were statements by several leading Republicans, including Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, which evidenced qualified bipartisan approval of the Administration's course of action. However, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho opposed "cash and carry" and demanded a complete embargo on arms shipments at all times.

The broad pattern of this vigorous action discloses the United States playing a prominent role in the mergence of potential resistance to aggression. The steps taken and the manner of their application is strongly reminiscent of the course of American foreign policy during the Ethiopian crisis.

At that time the United States moved step by step in advance of the League of Nations, clearing obstacles from the path of League sanctions. This time also Washington has first made its open move in every instance. The original statement of Friday preceded Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech of disillusionment at Birmingham by 2½ hours. American nonrecognition of Germany's latest conquest came first, and was followed quickly by similar action in London.

There is a significant difference, however, between the current program of action against German aggression and the previous program against Italian aggression. In the case of Ethiopia, American action was the product of detailed collaboration with London and Geneva. By taking each step first American action was made "independent" of League action. But to all practical intent and purpose the United States was applying "sanctions" against Italy with the League.

Plan Ready for Action

In this instance there is no such collaboration. Washington has taken the initiative without advance consultation with London or Paris. Plans for "sanctions" were perfected over two months ago at the Treasury department and have been on the President's desk for his use ever since. Approval of the "countervailing duty" on Saturday was not announced in advance to London. It was done, as was every other move, with one eye on Berlin and the other on London. It can be stated authoritatively that in taking these momentous steps the Administration is consciously setting a course of action which it hopes the Chamberlain Government will follow.

The Hoare-Laval "deal" over Ethiopia and the Munich settlement engendered a profound distrust here of a certain group of individuals who dominated the course of British foreign policy on those two occasions.

In fact this attitude goes even farther back than the Ethiopian war. It began actually in 1931 under President Hoover. The efforts of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State at that time, to mobilize resistance to Japanese conquest of Manchuria broke down, at least partly due to London's attitude.

The result is a feeling in some not uninfluential quarters here that British diplomacy has abdicated its century-old leadership in the preservation of world order, and that if the world is not to be plunged into a revolutionary redistribution of its continents among the great powers, firm and aggressive leadership must be grasped by other hands.

It is a role which Washington assumes reluctantly and with many misgivings, particularly when State Department officials cast anxious glances toward Capitol Hill, the seat of traditional American isolationism. But around the President the feeling is that Britain's abdication of world leadership has left a vacuum which must be filled. If Washington fails to fill it the fear is that the initiative, the control and the power will pass irrevocably to Germany and Japan and a new and far different world will emerge.

What has happened here over this historic week end is the product of the feeling described. Washington is not asking London whether it would like to have these steps taken by the United States. It is taking them independently of London. And it is taking them on the assumption that London will perforce have to stiffen its own attitude as a result.

Martin Sees Gain For New England

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, said today abrogation of the Czecho-Slovakian trade agreement would not result in an American embargo on imitation stones extensively used in the jewelry industry.

Reports that products of Slovak provinces, taken over by Germany as protectorates, would be blacklisted by this Government, Mr. Martin said, resulted in the belief jewelry supplies would be shut out.

All Czecho-Slovakian products, however, arriving after next Saturday, he added, would be required to pay the German rate of duty.

Mr. Martin declared abrogation of the trade agreement would benefit New England industries "inasmuch as German products will receive no special tariff favors."

He declared several of these industries, especially the shoe industry, had been "threatened with serious competition by concessions granted in the agreement."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
The Maryland
Smart Residential Apartment
839 East South Temple Street Was 5433

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Sutton District—Four-room apartment, two bedrooms, two baths, elegantly furnished, piano; six months lease or shorter term. By appointment, telephone PLaza 8-0239.

N. Y. C., 221 East 48th St.—Sublease apartment, 2 rooms with bath and kitchenette; $60. Call WHITTIER, ASHland 4-9816.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Nellie Bartlett Corset Shop, the shop for individual service and fitting. 801 Elm, Rm. 2, Phone 1067-W.

DRESSMAKING

TORONTO, ONT.—Florence Mitchell, designer and maker of better dresses, coats and suits. L. A. 4233, 1100 Dufferin St.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture. Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING. Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available for mornings. Call afternoons. Room 1631. 33 W. 42nd Street. Lo. 5-3480.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL—Single room in refined home. N. D. G., one block from Monkland car; breakfast and evening dinner. WAlnut 5795.

ROOMS TO LET

HASBROUCK HGTS., N. J.—3-room apt., private home; large, well-kept plot; separate bath; porch, garage. Heimsoth, 133 Walter Ave.

N. Y. C., Pinehurst Ave. (Near 181st St.)—Large room for business girl, beautifully furnished, cross ventilation, only roomer, $6; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone WA. 3-3842.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive front room, second floor, next bath, twin beds, private home. 1627 Hobart Street, N. W.

SEWING MACHINES

CASH for your old Singer sewing machines. Call HIghlands 7620 or write G & G SEWING MACHINE CO., 51 Eustis St., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Refined intelligent woman with pleasing voice would read few hours daily, afternoon or evening. Apply R. C. V., 609 Temple Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By settled woman, practical nursing, housework, cooking, care of children. FLORENCE ALLEN, 2344 Wisc. Ave. Em. 0405.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

NEGRO SINGERS to train for choral society's immediate concerts. Apply ROBERT MALONE, studio 1105 Carnegie Hall. CO. 5-9739.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts. Wilmington, Del.

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

AVENUE MEN'S SHOP
317-319 DELAWARE AVENUE
Exclusive Haberdashery
Custom Made Clothes
STETSON and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
OPEN EVENINGS

For spring sewing see our smart new
FABRICS and PATTERNS
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605 MARKET STREET

CONCORD LUMBER CO
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEND FLOWERS COL. 4733
No connection with any other flower store in town
We Telegraph Flowers
J. Dan Blackistone
Incorporated
Florist 1406-08 PARK ROAD

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

EDWARD C. FURMAN
International Bldg., Washington D. C.
District 0414
INSURANCE
of all kinds

MAINE

AUBURN

CLEANERS DYERS
BAIN'S
We Call and Deliver
11 Chestnut St. Tel. 1624

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE *and* CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving — Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

LEWISTON

Smart Accessories
Distinctive new Handbags and smart Gloves by Bacmo—a colorful array for Spring.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON PORTLAND

Special This Month
YOUR BATTERY CHARGED 50c
Insured Battery Storage
PERRINE BATTERIES
FRED C. McKENNEY, INC.
College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distributors
Imperial
Washable Wall Papers
Washable—Suntested
New Designs
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS Co.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

JACKETS
are particularly
NEW FOR SPRING
on Dresses—Suits—With Sweaters and Skirts. . . . We invite your inspection of complete assortments.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

HARMON & NEWCOMB
593 Congress Street
Outfitters for Men and Young Men

Hats for Everybody
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Get into
The Spirit of Spring!
Color Up with Accessories!
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Edson C. Eastman Co.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

DOVER

Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
You will find the newest and smartest in Spring Wearing Apparel and Footwear at
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Groceries and Meats
Vegetables and Pastry
WE DELIVER TEL. 73

Westinghouse Electric Refrigerator
J. P. Keenan
Tel. 870-W
352 Central Ave.

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Morrill Bldg.
Delicious Food, Attractive Environment, Courteous Service
Treat yourself to a cup of Hot Chocolate with Whipped Cream

SPRING DRESSES AND HATS ARE READY
For Your Selection
DON'T WAIT, COME NOW
Mrs. E. J. Michel
MORRILL BUILDING

Ready to use—or put away
Your washing and ironing done—and delivered to you fresh and sweet. We take pride in every detail of our work.
VARNEY'S LAUNDRY
81 WALDRON STREET TEL. 1075
Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

Kayser silk hose. New spring shades. Fit-all tops won't bind. They are specially constructed for comfort. When you want real silk hose be wiser—buy Kayser.
L. K. ROSS
376 Central Avenue

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRE-EASTER SPECIAL
20% Off Cash and Carry on Cleaning and Pressing
"Last year's garment dyed to look like new"
Parisian Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Call and Delivery Service
53 LOWELL STREET PHONE 7510

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

HOITTS
Chairs
Hamilton's Base Rockers, Fireside and a variety of others.
Unusually Fine
Upholstered Pieces
Quality at Low Prices
C. A. HOITT CO.
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

SWING *to* SPRING
It's another Leavitt's Season with new things for Men, Women, Children and the home ready for you at
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store

Special Spring Sale
Delux House Paint
$2.95 per gal.
Extra Special Black Screen Enamel—39c qt.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 Elm Street Phone 1903

"Save the surface and you save all"
Special Graining, Painting and Paper Hanging
KARL POLSON
34 MASSABESIC STREET
TEL. OFFICE 3146—Res. 4819-W

Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Draperies
Curtains
Slip Covers
Drapery Service
O. J. MALMGREN COMPANY
36 West Central
Tel. 7370

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
We can make spring cleaning easy!
Send us your rugs, curtains, etc. for expert cleaning.
384 CHESTNUT ST.
Telephone 4475

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures.
Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

G. F. St. Lawrence and Son
Electrical Contractors
71 HANOVER STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50
Style, Fabrics, Leather approved by Fashion as well as shoe specialists
James W. Hill Company

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

On Every Occasion Say It With a Gift
FROM
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Dependable Jewelers
926 ELM STREET

JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Lee Tires
Guaranteed 12 Months Against Road Hazards. Costs No More.
Cars Washed—24-Hour Service
Brook and Elm Streets

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

NASHUA

Ann's Smart Dresses
The Pick of the Season Fashions
They're Youthful Slenderizing Frocks
$3.95 $6.95
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
AND
"New England Coke"
35 Pleasant Street, Opp. P. O. Tel. 90

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

For Spring
All that is New and Smart in
HATS
Large and small head sizes
KATHRYN H. MARDEN
10 Market Square

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

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6c per pound
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Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
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WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

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Service you'll like
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Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
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Established Since 1908
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Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
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"There Are None Better"
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Quality Shoes That Are New
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Your complete satisfaction is our objective
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LIMITED
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Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
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MANITOBA

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Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager STAN WESTMACOT
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Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
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Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

"BIDDY"
Luncheon—Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

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SPRING DRESS PRINTS
designs exclusive with the "Bay" in Winnipeg
Crepes and sheer weaves 38" wide
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79c 98c 1.25
Fabrics, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

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For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

ONTARIO

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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

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ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Prices FLOWER SHOPPE
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Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

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For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
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Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
437 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

High Quality Furniture
at low prices
During Mid-Winter Sale
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Smallman & Ingsam Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

ONTARIO

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PHONE [illegible]-1228

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Dustproofed
COAL
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Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
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The Ottawa Evening Citizen

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Ira Berg
Limited
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PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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Your Patronage is Solicited

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COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Continental Co-operative Stores, Ltd.
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A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
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(Just East of St. George St.)

12 STORES
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Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118
Good Shoes for All Occasions

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Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
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RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
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Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
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Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery
7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

BUDGET BUNDLE
This is the finest all finished laundry service with no extra charge, at a reasonable rate. Telephone today for particulars.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere
Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

CITY PHONE Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

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Chevrolet — Oldsmobile
NEW AND USED CARS
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Pine Tree Floor Wax
AND FURNITURE POLISH
For Delivery Phone HY 9961
W. KOUWENHOVEN
Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
LIMITED WA. 8011

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Begins Thursday March 23rd
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Exceptional savings on Spring's smartest gloves.
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
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Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

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Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

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by D'ARTAN
$3.50 up
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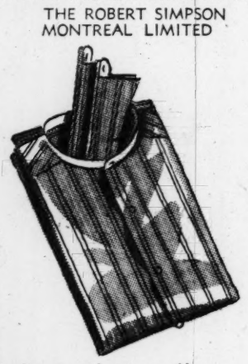
Room 202, 1117 St. Catherine St. West
Drummond Bldg.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



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- In the finest quality broadcloth.
- In rich, individual patterns.
- Expertly tailored, custom details.
- All sizes and collar styles.

$5
Simpson's
STREET FLOOR

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Morgan's
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FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
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Silver Fox Neckpieces
Capes and Coatees
Made to Order
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WIlbank 6111
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Scotts
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THE GLASGOW HOUSE
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Eilers LTD
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

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PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

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At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning. Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 11
Depot at 158 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality Urgent work in 8 hours.
25 Chepstow Mansions, W 2 BAY. 4165

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 3127 3½ MILES RADIUS.

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79 INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.
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European Local Classified
(Continued)

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London's Taxis always at your service to meetings, lectures and services; to the shops, stations and theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who writes regularly on Bible Topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Monitor, and is now lecturing in New York, resumes his BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in LONDON, starting April 25th, at Caxton Hall, S. W. 1; and will lecture in SCOTLAND in June. Write c/o Lecture Recorder, 13-16 Medway St., London, S. W. 1; Phone ABBey 6613.

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In Lighter Vein

Oh!

"Did you say that any incompetent man could run an hotel?"

"No. I said that any inn experienced man could."—Answers.

True

"What is the test of good manners."

"Being able to put up politely with bad ones."

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From happy couples
Who "Baby" and "Snooky"
You'll pardon me
If I play hooky!

Bearing Out the Contention

"Edison believed four hours of sleep were enough for any man."

"Our baby thinks so, too."

"Your dog is a first cousin of my dog—what kin does that make us?"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Behemoth

In our Common Version of the book of Job, the LORD is represented as saying to Job: "Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox" (Job 40:15).

In Hebrew *behemoth* is simply the plural of the word *behemah*, "a beast"; and indeed we find *behemoth* rendered "beasts" in Deut. 28:26, Hab. 2:17, and other passages. It may be, as some suppose, that "behemoth" is properly a word of Egyptian origin meaning "water ox."

If one is justified in identifying it with some animal known to this day, the description of it and of its mode of life set down in Job 40:15-24 might well lead one to suppose that it was the hippopotamus, which still inhabits the Nile and other African rivers, and may have been known in "the land of Uz" (Job 1:1) in the days of Job.

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Yes; for the first time Hitler has taken over a territory in which the population is non-Germanic and openly hostile to him.

2. Into German protectorates known as Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia. Hungary has annexed Carpatho-Ukraine.

3. They took over from the Czech army full equipment for 40 divisions, including tanks, some of the best light and heavy artillery in the world, and a large stock of munitions. In addition, Hitler added 1,500 first-line planes to his military fleet.

4. Among other changes an immediate effort to obtain Congressional revision of the Neutrality Act to encourage resistance by Britain and France.

5. What to do with the reciprocal trade agreement concluded last year between the United States and Czecho-Slovakia, and also the task of finding out who will pay for the $162,620,270 owed by the post-war republic.

6. The astonished Czechs learned that there will be two classes—a preferred class, the Germans, and a class of non-Germans, who will be subjects of the protectorates.

7. Elmer F. Andrews, Wage and Hour Administrator, is asking Congress to exempt "white collar" workers from receiving $2,000 or more from rigid compliance with the 44-hour-week provision of the law.

8. Chicago.

9. The question of whether pensions for Congressmen would result in better legislation.

10. A fact-finding committee of the American Society of Tool Engineers reported that machinery multiplied jobs. The committee credited the highly mechanized automobile industry with providing 10,000,000 new jobs in 40 years. The report stated that a modern automobile would cost $17,850 if produced without the benefit of modern tools.

11. The introduction of legislation that would open up U. S. arms plants to the needs of Latin America; changes in the Panama Canal to increase its military value; the elevation of U. S. diplomatic establishments at Panama to the ranks of full Embassy

12. The British Government has learned that Germany has served a virtual ultimatum on Rumania, ordering that country to cease all efforts to build up a national industry and to limit herself to agriculture, with all exports to go to the Reich alone, in return for a guarantee of her independence.

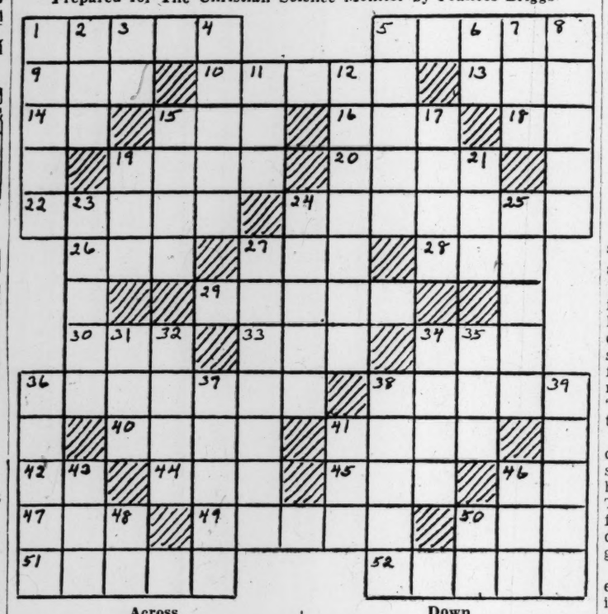
13. France has granted Premier Daladier dictatorial powers for national defense.

14. Yes; Prime Minister Chamberlain has served notice on Reichsführer Hitler that no reliance can now be placed in the German pledges.

15. The U. S. did not recognize the partitioning of Czecho-Slovakia as final. It referred to the acts of the past week as having led only to "the temporary extinguishment of the liberties of a free and independent people."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Did John Millington Synge paint or write?
5—What king invaded Judah but was defeated by Asa?
9—What was name of an ancient Chinese dynasty?
10—What is a spot made on a tree by chipping off piece of the bark?
13—Who was one of sons of Gad?
14—What is Latin for "and"?
15—The color biscuit is what?
16—What suffix forms adjectives?
18—What is general Hebrew designation for God?
19—What island of Hebrides was early center of Celtic Church?
20—What is a slice of bacon used by cooks to cover meat or game?
22—What American clockmaker gave his name to a kind of shelf clock?
24—Where does the cactus grow (pl.)?
26—What is every dog supposed to have?
27—What cape in Massachusetts is the scene of many Joseph Lincoln novels?
28—The cornea is a part of what?
29—What heavenly body has a long nebulous train?
30—What coarse striped fabric is woven from hair of camels or goats?
33—Who was founder of Shakers in America?
34—How many sons did Samuel have?
36—What officer of synagogue at Corinth was baptized by Paul?
38—What article of apparel is subject of a Thomas Hood poem?
40—What is a kingdom of southeastern Asia?
41—Who was third son of Ham?
42—In speaking of Biblical Bezek, what pronoun would you use?
44—On what cape in Massachusetts is city of Gloucester?
45—What is Gaelic form of John?
46—What musical direction means "very soft" (abbr.)?
47—Who was father of Joshua?
49—What German city is noted for its iron and steel works?
50—In speaking of Biblical Gether, what possessive pronoun would you use?
51—Who is one of rebel angels overthrown by Abdiel in "Paradise Lost"?
52—What small top minnow is frequently kept as an aquarium fish?

Down

1—What cereal was cultivated in East from earliest times?
2—What rodent was charmed by piping of a musician in Hamelin?
3—Within.
4—What black wood was brought to ancient Tyre from India?
5—What Christian lawyer did Paul wish Titus to bring along with him?
6—What is second note of scale?
7—Exist.
8—Range of what forms a boundary line between England and Scotland?
11—What is a varying measure of yarn?
12—Who was husband of Salome?
15—What small boat is much used on New England Coast?
17—The ishpingo is a bird, tree, or fish—which?
19—What was name of two of David's warriors?
21—What is a natural seam constituting a flaw in stone?
23—What is first name of author of "Spoon River Anthology"?
24—What are large cupolas?
25—What part is sung by Florestan in Beethoven's "Fidelio"?
27—What are the vertical supporting members of a building?
31—Duplicate.
32—The Deccan is a part of what continent?
34—What Swiss lake is a part of Aar River?
35—Irvin S. Cobb is noted for what?
36—If you visited Changsha, you would be in what country?
37—What style photograph is much longer than wide?
38—In what dynasty was much of culture of China developed?
39—What Stowe character "just grow'd"?
41—What article of food is associated with Little Jack Horner?
43—What is any of several Caucasian wild goats?
48—Seed of an apple is what?
48—What is the symbol for nickel?
50—Horsepower (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Kindly Emerson

A man of gentle kindliness was Ralph Waldo Emerson. Of him it has been said: "He never forgot to be genuinely courteous."

Once someone apologized to the great philosopher for having taken possession of his study for a little while; whereupon Emerson replied: "It will be all the brighter that you have thought it worth coming to."

Quotation for Today

THERE are only two rules for good manners: One is, always think of others; the other is, never think of yourself.

—B. JOWETT

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Doldrums Are?

The term "doldrums" refers to a shifting zone near the equator, abounding in squalls, calms, and light and baffling winds. (The word itself is dialectic for "low spirits, listlessness, the dumps.") In the days of sailing vessels, ships were sometimes becalmed and helpless for weeks in that region, with the result that the unhappy crew were "in the doldrums" in more ways than one.

The weather in the doldrums is oppressive, hot and moist, and subject to severe thunderstorms and heavy and frequent falls of rain. This zone averages an annual rainfall of about 100 inches, making it one of the rainiest areas on the globe.

The reason for the calms and excessive rainfall is that the region is one in which there is the greatest amount of heat throughout the year. This causes the air to expand and rise, with denser air pushing in from both sides. The middle of the zone has little wind because the principal air movement is upward. As this air rises, it is chilled by the cool upper air and its moisture condenses into clouds, which, in turn, provide frequent drenching, steaming showers.

The doldrums are not geographically stationary. The boundaries move slightly northward in winter and southward in summer, the shift coinciding with the north and south movement of the sun.

The region extends from the equator to about 10° north and includes the luxuriant forests of the Amazon and of equatorial Africa. On either side of the doldrums are the belts of trade winds, which blow in a northeasterly direction in the northern hemisphere and toward the southeasterly in the southern. Since the southeast trades extend to the equator, the doldrums do not touch any portion of the southern hemisphere.

W. P. Keasbey

BOUNDS OF THE DOLDRUMS	MARCH	SEPTEMBER
	Atlantic 3°N-Equator	Atlantic 11°-3°N
	Pacific 5°-3°N	Pacific 10°-7°N

From HANN'S *Lehrbuch*

Brevities

Trotty Veck Message: Rich relatives are usually distant or close.

Punch ©: A correspondent in a weekly paper asks how noises in the wireless can be prevented. Hasn't he got a knob for switching the thing off?

St. Louis Star-Times: According to a statistician, the per capita share of the national debt is now about $320. Will some one tell us how an individual can go about repudiating this debt?

A Verse for Today . . .

Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed to fulfil the statutes and judgments which the LORD *charged Moses with concerning Israel: be strong and of good courage; dread not, nor be dismayed.*—I CHRON. 22:13.

Daily Anecdote

A Silent Giver

Although possessed of a great reputation, Edwin Booth was superior to it in kindness and modesty, and in all the other attributes that go into the making of a truly noble character.

The great actor's generosity, particularly toward the members of his own profession, was proverbial, but practiced with the most consistent reticence.

One day a friend of Booth, after watching the departure of an aged actor who had been visiting the latter, remarked, "I hear that that old man has managed to pay off the mortgage on his home and is comfortable for life."

"Yes," said Mr. Booth, "that is true. Don't you think it is wonderful that he is free from any future care?"

Several years later, when the incident was related to another friend of the great actor, the latter exclaimed, "So Booth told you that the mortgage was paid, but did he tell you who paid it? No? Then I'll tell you. It was paid by Booth himself."

Stop and Shop System in Mexico

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

This Mexican Vendor, Encountered Near Santiago, Had Everything in Stock From Fresh Eggs to Garters.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Has Hitler, in seizing Czecho-Slovakia, for the first time taken over a territory which is plainly hostile?

2. How has the territory that belonged to Czecho-Slovakia been divided?

3. What tremendous military advantages did Germany gain by its seizure of Czecho-Slovakia?

4. What effect is Germany's aggression expected to have on U. S. neutrality?

5. What problems face the U. S. Government now that Czecho-Slovakia ceases to exist?

6. Into what two classes has Germany placed the former subjects of Czecho-Slovakia?

7. What is the chief change that is now sought in the Wage and Hour Law?

8. In what city is political domination of the public schools a leading issue in the current mayoralty contest?

9. What old question affecting the income of members of Congress, is again agitating Washington?

10. What evidence is there that labor-saving machinery makes jobs instead of destroying them?

11. What plan has been projected for strengthening the "continental solidarity" of the America's?

12. Under what circumstances has Germany guaranteed Rumania her independence?

13. What action has France taken in answer to the Reich's latest coup?

14. Has the British policy of appeasement been modified?

15. Has the United States considered the partitioning of Czecho-Slovakia as final?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In Box Forty-four

Brookline, Mass.

A soft jumble of notes came over the air as a woman sat comfortably before her fireplace in the living room. The famous orchestra was tuning its strings and testing its horns.

"The lights of the Metropolitan Opera House have now been lowered, and the conductor is on his way to the orchestra pit," the smooth, familiar voice of the radio announcer remarked: "You are invited to be our guests here in box forty-four. Presently we will hear the opening notes of the overture."

Was the little black-eyed boy listening? Where was he sitting today? Somewhere, the woman felt certain, he was intently listening to every word. Not in his own house, perhaps; his brothers and sisters might object to that. But he would surely be near some radio, it mattered not where.

Only a few weeks ago when she was hurrying home to hear the opera radiocast, she stopped to buy an article at one of the five-and-ten-cent stores. The Saturday afternoon crowd was scuffing through the aisles, cash registers were clanging, voices were calling back and forth. Through it all, the tones of a beautiful orchestra reached out.

"Why, where is the radio?" she asked.

"Right over there," quickly replied a voice. And looking around, she discovered a black-eyed boy in a checked cap and nondescript clothes perched on a stool in a corner behind a counter.

"It sounds like the opera," the woman said.

"It is the opera!" he exclaimed with delighted wonder. "My brothers and sisters won't let me hear it at home, so I come here. If you want to stay and hear it," added the boy eagerly, "you may have my seat!"

Could anyone have been more gracious in the orchestra circle?

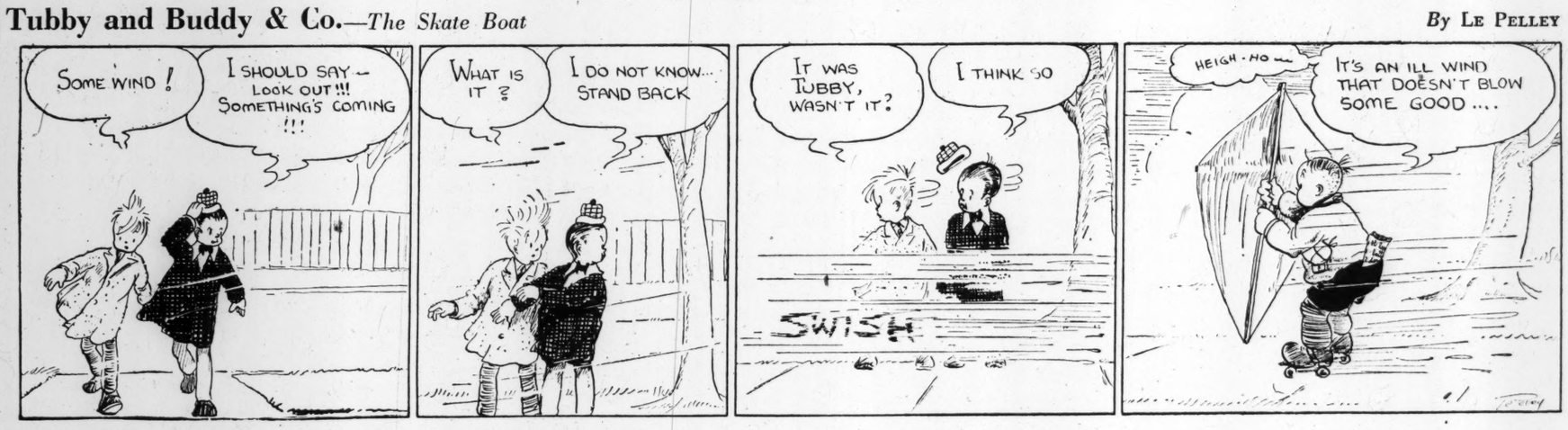
"I will hurry home just as fast as I can to hear it," the woman said.

The boy nodded with understanding as a glorious tenor voice floated out over the air. "Martinelli!" he exclaimed, his dark, sparkling eyes gazing ahead.

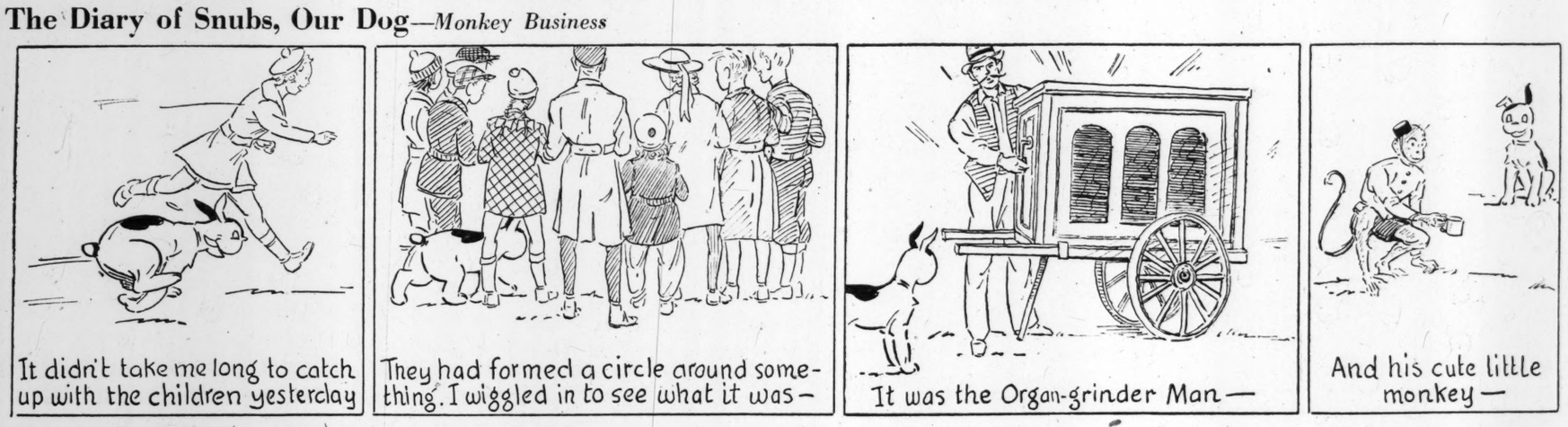
The store and the shoppers had vanished; he was sitting in box forty-four of the great opera house, hearing only the music and voices he loved.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Skate Boat*

By LE PELLEY


SOME WIND!
I SHOULD SAY — LOOK OUT!!! SOMETHING'S COMING!!!
WHAT IS IT?
I DO NOT KNOW... STAND BACK
IT WAS TUBBY, WASN'T IT?
I THINK SO
SWISH
HEIGH-HO —
IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT DOESN'T BLOW SOME GOOD....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Monkey Business*


It didn't take me long to catch up with the children yesterday
They had formed a circle around something. I wiggled in to see what it was—
It was the Organ-grinder Man—
And his cute little monkey—

The Adventures of Waddles—*No More Clowning*

By THE HAGERS

ON SHIPBOARD I CALLED TO THE COOK, "I'VE BROUGHT YOU, MATE, A NEW COOK BOOK."
HE TOOK IT GRIMLY, THEN HIS EYE LIT ON A RECIPE FOR PIE.
"FIRST, LINE A PIE PAN WITH FRESH PASTE, ADD SAWDUST, SALTED WELL TO TASTE....
"WADDLES!" THE CAPTAIN TOOK COMMAND. "YOU KNOW, WE'VE JUST LEFT FUNNYLAND!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Argentinita (är'-hän-tē-nē'-tä)—Spanish dancer.

Brimsek, Frankie (brim'-sĕk)—Star goalie (Boston Bruins) in American National Hockey League.

Chemidlin, Capt. Paul (pôl shē-mē'-dlăn') — Representative of the French Air Ministry, and connected with France's negotiations for American planes.

Heysen, Nora (hī'-zĕn)—Winner of Australia's art award, the Archibald Prize.

Lequerica, José Félix (hô-sā' fā'-lēks lā'-kā-rē'-thä) — Nominated first Ambassador of Nationalist Spain to France.

Miura, Gen. Yoshiaki (yô-shi-ä-ki mi-ōo-rä — even accent)—Japanese Consul in Shanghai.

Perkowski, Władysław (vlä-dĭs'-läf pĕr-kôf'-skē) — Polish Government representative in the Free City of Danzig.

Shiratori, Toshio (tô-shi-ô shi-rä-tô-ri — even accent) — Japanese Ambassador to Rome.

van Dijk, J. J. C. (vän dīk')—Holland's Minister of Defense, who plans to strengthen the Netherlands' frontiers.

Viroval, Robert (vĭr'-ô-vĭ)—Youthful Yugoslav violinist now in the United States.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Leoncavallo, Ruggiero (lā'-ôn-kä-vä'-lô) — Italian composer, especially noted as the author of "I Pagliacci" and "La Boheme."

Pétain, Marshal Henri Philippe (pā'-tăn') — French World War veteran, and France's first Ambassador to Nationalist Spain.

Rajkot (räj'-kōt) — Small western state of India.

Zeiss Gallery (zīs) — The art gallery of Carl Zeiss, Inc., in New York, where an annual photographic exhibition is held.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Four-Power Concert

CHANCELLOR HITLER, heiled in Berlin as the heroic creator of "the Greater Reich," discovers changes which may be more far-reaching than the disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia. It is not yet clear how much the decision to export National Socialism (announced as non-exportable) has changed the mental map of Europe. His welcome does not indicate doubts which must certainly exist in his own people's thought, however much the seizure of non-German peoples is glossed over by propaganda. And the resistance which this move, hailed in Tokyo as a step in the pacification of Europe, will build up has not yet taken clear form, although Hungary and Rumania, Poland and Jugoslavia, are showing no signs of pacification.

But some very definite changes can be perceived. Chancellor Hitler finds the British and French Ambassadors withdrawn from Berlin. And whereas six months ago London was talking about a four-power concert to continue the talks at Munich and arrange for a "general settlement," today the news is that Viscount Halifax is sounding out the possibilities of another four-power concert. This time it is Russia (which in the September crisis seemed hardly to be regarded as a European power), France and the United States which it is hoped may join Britain in a "stop-Hitler" conference.

All of these powers have denounced the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia, and eventually that information will percolate the censorship and reach the German people. In addition the United States has taken drastic measures to curtail, if not to shut off, German trade, and there is the possibility that Britain may revoke the Anglo-German payments agreement of last July. France has given Premier Daladier decree powers to act in "the emergency." And the United States is moving to alter its Neutrality Act to permit arms going in wartime to any power which will come and take them on a cash-and-carry basis.

These measures, or others to be concerted, may not check the German march eastward. Indeed, there is some possibility that the stiffer the economic resistance becomes the faster Herr Hitler will resort to political and military measures in Eastern Europe. Yet there is manifest a unity and determination that has not been evident before. And a plan of positive action such as a collective guarantee of democratic borders in Western Europe might well bring a real concert.

"Author! Author!"

A NEW technique for getting legislation through Congress may have reached its flowering in a bill introduced Thursday by Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma. Proposing liberal credit to farm tenants or share-croppers to enable them to become farm owners, it carried the names of fifty-one members of the Senate as co-authors—in other words, more than a majority if they all stand hitched.

The practice of multiple authorship in legislation as a means of showing support for it has been growing for some time, enough to cause Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House of Representatives to question recently whether it should not be curbed. But this is the first instance that has come to notice of a bill with enough authors to pass it on a roll call. Of course, there may yet be strategic difficulties in getting such bills to a roll call. But it raises curiosity. Heretofore, sponsors have filed their bills and then tried to get support. Will it become popular instead first to get the support and then introduce the legislation?

Workin' for the Guv'ment

ONE out of every nine Americans who has a job is on the pay roll of some branch of Government, Federal, State or local, according to figures obtained by the National Municipal League from a study of income by the United States Census Bureau. And this is not counting those on relief projects. Among 3,800,000 public employees, approximately one-third are Federal employees, one-third are engaged in education and one-third are engaged in State and municipal jobs.

It is recognized that the average citizen constantly expects Governmental agencies to do more and more for him, from finding markets for his goods to seeing that he does not get short measure at the filling station. But there is still grave reason to doubt the efficacy of Government operation in producing and distributing the ordinary necessities of life. However necessary and praiseworthy they may be in their sphere, one can hardly subsist on the services of the traffic policeman, the factory inspector, the court clerk and even the college professor.

The number of public employees, according to the Census Bureau report, has increased 17.5 per cent since 1929, while the number in private employment is 9.1 per cent lower than then. How far would this trend have to go before the people of the United States would be in the situation of the inhabitants of that mythical island who made their livings by taking in each other's washing?

Boston Taxes—A Realistic Rate

THAT a 33 per cent rise in Boston's tax rate since 1930 has increased revenue less than 6 per cent due to a corresponding drop in real estate assessments naturally makes many taxpayers wonder how much lower property valuations can go. The answer depends largely on the trend in today's high cost of government. If general economic conditions continue to depress private earning power; if unemployment continues to send relief costs up, and the market value of real estate down, further contraction of the City's tax base would seem inevitable.

Unless Boston reverted to further borrowing, mounting costs would have to be met either by a rise in the tax rate or drastic economies, or both. Actually a sharp rise in the tax rate might arouse a strong public demand for putting the brakes on unnecessary municipal spending. Apparently that is what the Board of Assessors wish to see. If conditions do not improve soon, the Mayor may have to weigh some plan whereby assessments on real estate would be reduced to the actual market value with the tax rate to be determined by the size of the budget.

Real estate interests, and property-owners concerned with the re-sale value of their holdings, generally shy away from a high tax rate because of its supposed bad "psychological" effect on the prospective buyer. And politicians dislike it because they feel it tends to make the taxpayer unduly critical of the administration under which the tax rate has risen. But keeping the tax rate at low the expense of artificially high assessments does not net the taxpayer any saving. We believe it is wiser to take advantage of the effect that a high tax rate might have on public opinion on the assumption that it is better for the City to advertise its fiscal problem than to ignore it.

Changes in Relief

UNEMPLOYMENT relief in the United States is under scrutiny from many directions. And some of the recommendations made are interesting.

An advisory council to the New York City WPA submitted its report recently to Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, the Administrator there. The council favored continuance of work relief so far as compatible with Government finances, but with a maximum of local direction under Federal supervision. It then recommended also in connection with the payment of the security wage in WPA that the Government require the full weekly hours of employment instead of the part-time now worked under the "prevailing wage" rule.

This would mean that work relief would be recognized as something different from regular employment and would be paid at a lower hourly wage than in corresponding private employment. It would mean that in recognition of providing employment to the idle and the sometimes less efficient, the Government would receive a full week's work and a larger return than now for its money. It would not mean necessarily the employment of any fewer people, since the WPA says it has many approved projects in reserve beyond those for which funds are available.

It would also mean less incentive to stay on WPA if a job in private employment were offered at a larger full-time wage or a part-time job at higher hourly earnings. In this connection there has been reference to a finding of the Byrnes Senate Committee on Unemployment, though challenged by WPA, that 63 per cent of WPA workers have other sources of income, many of them from supplementary jobs.

Some observers, including the National Economy League, point back to a period around 1935 when under the FERA and a state grants-in-aid system the average cost of relief was $28 a month per family instead of nearly twice that much under the WPA. It is agreed that this amount is far from adequate to cover the family budget for a month, but it does contemplate coverage of the average relief family deficit after the income from such work as can be obtained. Relief scales might not go back immediately or all the way to those levels, but substantial economies might be obtained with a wider spreading of benefits.

The oft-proposed return of relief administration to State and local control with Federal financial assistance would not compel necessarily an abandonment or even an extensive reduction in work relief as compared to direct or cash relief. It would imply that the amount of work relief would be determined by the State or municipality. It would involve also in most if not all cases a release from the onerous Federal rule of paying the so-called "prevailing wage" or usually the union hourly rate on all relief projects.

These may seem minor or technical differences. But in the aggregate and translated into terms of the psychology of the worker they may be tremendously important. Summed up, it may be said that whereas the present system makes the WPA wage the principal reliance, and anything else supplementary, the recommended changes would tend to make income from private employment primary and to supplement that income until it should become sufficient in itself.

Oppression

The Girlhood of the Danube

ALL rivers that flow through France or Germany are endowed with personality and the personality is always identified as masculine or feminine. Even in Germany, whose language bristles with neuter nouns, there is no such thing as a neuter river. You will never see, after a river's name in the dictionary, the small s which denotes sächlich (that is "thingly," or neuter) but invariably an m for männlich or a w for weiblich.

By just what system the lexicographers originally determined the sex of each river I do not know and cannot imagine. I think it must have been sheer whim for they could hardly have taken a plebiscite of dwellers on the banks. Certainly there is no discernible sense to some of their decisions. It is not a matter of strength or power for some inconsequential little streams, far more timid than Caspar Milquetoast himself, are masculine, while some great and robust rivers, cleaving mountains with irresistible force and rushing savagely toward distant goals, are feminine.

* * *

The Danube is of the latter type, a weiblich river as strong and broad of beam as the powerful Katrinka, and running on a majestic course 1,800 miles in length. The French seem to be more logical than their neighbors across the (masculine) Rhine in viewing the famous waterway that rises in the Swabian hills and runs swiftly to the Black Sea, for in their language it is le Danube; and yet 500 miles of its banks are in Germany and surely Germany should know.

I have recently chanced to follow the young Danube all the way from its cradle to its "finishing school" and in this portion of its course it is not difficult to think of it as a young person with feminine charm, though one must admit that at certain moments, particularly as she dashes wildly through Regensburg, she affects a decidedly tomboyish manner. The river's cradle is Donaueschingen, a village on the eastern edge of the Black Forest. Here a limpid spring gushes from the earth and the Danube is born, at an altitude 2,300 feet above the level of its final destination. Donaueschingen is proud of its celebrated daughter and has erected a striking monument above and around the spring. This depicts the Baar, which is the name of the local region, as a solicitous mother directing its daughter Donau (Danube) on the course of life and pointing where the child must go.

* * *

For the first hundred miles or so the baby Danube prattles along in the most infantile and charming way amid some of the finest scenery of its entire course. The river is actually the Blue Danube here, especially when the sun pierces its rippling waters and illumines the plant life which carpets its bed for miles. I paused at the village of Beuron and climbed to a lofty ledge to look down upon the lovely young stream, hardly more than a brook as yet. I stopped at the riverside town of Sigmaringen to visit the imposing castle of Hohenzollern (a cousinly branch of the like-named Franconian family which furnished the ruling house of prewar Germany).

And so to Ulm. Here the growing Danube seems to enter her teens. Ulm is her first real problem, her high-school test. I regret to record, in the interests of frankness, that Fräulein Donau's complexion at this point is not quite what one could wish. It is, in fact, more than a little sallow. She is no longer, alas, the Blue Danube; and a tributary stream which calls itself the Blue (die Blaue) flowing through Ulm to join the larger river here, fails to improve her appearance. One need not, however, be hypercritical for the Danube is still beautiful, still healthy and assured. The picture created by old Ulm, as it straddles the Blaue and rims the Danube, is as quaint as any I know and the spire of the great minster, highest church tower in the world, lends overpowering dramatic effect.

I made my way to Regensburg where the Danube first senses her incipient power and hurls herself at the city's bridges with a most unfeminine violence. This "roughneck" phase in her development is transient and by the time she reaches Passau, where Bavaria merges into Austria, her bearing already hints of the nobility that is to characterize her maturity. At Passau she is the sweet girl graduate, joined by her contemporary, the Inn, who has come all the way from Switzerland but generously lays aside her identity upon meeting the stronger personality. The Danube receives the ribboned parchment which Passau offers and is off on her life work, a surprisingly ambitious one for a weiblich river. She is to build a broad smooth traffic artery more than a thousand miles long for the use and profit of all nations.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Europe—An American Question Mark

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE American people—whose views, when Congress is in session, are often very accurately focused by various groups in Washington—have been shockingly reminded by world events that their greatest immediate problem is to make up their minds about what is usually called "foreign" policy.

Actually, of course, it is challengingly clear that foreign policy now means domestic policy too. It seems, after all, rather futile to wrangle about business appeasement, tax revision, and the struggle over an extra $150,000,000 for WPA when all these things, though they have to be attended to, may be swept up in a far greater world crisis than we have seen for two decades. The kind of business—appeased or otherwise—the kind of taxes and the kind of unemployment problem the United States is going to have in the months and years ahead, are now visibly dependent upon the fires that are burning abroad.

The issue before the American people is strikingly epitomized in the positions taken by two leading Senators today. Senator Key Pittman, who as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is usually an Administration spokesman, is introducing a bill to replace the present neutrality law with a statute removing present impediments to giving effective aid to the European democracies. Senator William E. Borah, leader of the isolationists in the epic struggle twenty years ago, urges legislation to provide for an absolute embargo on American exports to any nations at war.

The choice between these two approaches is the choice between an absolute withdrawal from European affairs as far as any effective participation goes, and a policy of modified participation. It seems almost incredible that the Congress and the Nation would shoulder the self-denying ordinance involved in the Borah proposal, whatever its isolationist appeal. But the struggle between the isolationists and the participants is now placed clearly before the public.

* * *

It is not so certain that a clear-cut answer will be given. American public opinion and policy on foreign affairs are notoriously blurred. As a public we can never be sure. We have been that way since 1919: asserting our isolationism and yet taking many practical steps toward co-operation. The Pittman bill today, in the name of mislabeled neutrality, provides ways of supplying with munitions and materials the democracies which control the Atlantic—have the "cash" and the carrying power.

No matter how keenly public opinion may yearn for aloofness, when it comes to action it is unlikely that Congress will take the steps necessary to block the "positive policy" based on "methods short of war" which the Administration is now supplying, though it may be unwilling itself to implement new steps.

Several specific stages in the policy have been intensified by the latest crisis. First, a vigorous diplomatic protest has been registered with Berlin, intended to do several things: apply the non-recognition policy to gains won by aggression; warn the dictatorships of official American abhorrence and so furnish moral leadership; rouse and hearten the European democracies.

Second, countervailing duties have been imposed which are expected virtually to end German exports to the United States, and as a result curb German purchases here, too.

Third, Senator Pittman's neutrality bill embodies the minimum Administration desires in this important field governing our economic relationships with belligerents.

As an incidental result of latest events, the American armament program will certainly complete apace its passage through Congress.

* * *

Assuming a certain inconsistency, a certain playing of both ends against the middle, as the norm of American foreign policies based on action of the Executive and the Congress combined, we can reasonably count on three things: that the Administration will be permitted to continue unchecked all aspects of its positive policy which do not require specific congressional approval; that American armament will enter a formidable stage of expansion; that Congress, in its own attitudes, will lean toward the isolationist side. It is very easy to talk isolationism and act differently, to pass resolutions which do not attain the result they proclaim. This is all typical of politics, particularly in fields where the actors are not sure of themselves, and that especially applies to Congress in foreign affairs.

One fact is noteworthy, and has not been widely noted. On Friday, when Acting Secretary Welles gave out his statement condemning German policy in such ringing terms, it was only after President Roosevelt had deliberately forgone an opportunity to make the same statement himself. During the September-October crisis the President issued his own condemnations; on Friday he stood aside. It was a significant and unusual act, indicating that Mr. Roosevelt is aware that one of the greatest congressional obstacles to his foreign policy is mistrust of his own temperament.

Partly as a result, there has not been a partisan outcry against Washington's alignment. Senator Robert A. Taft, a relentless opposition leader, endorsed the Welles statement. But there is strong vocal resistance to the Pittman bill and if the proposal for a four-democracies conference on the Nazi problem is actually made, it will doubtless encounter severe opposition here. But even that, if the Administration desires, might be managed through careful definition of the terms on which the United States would participate.

As Mexico Moves Toward Land Adjustments

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In restoring 37,000,000 acres of its lands to its citizens, for use, Mexico recently made a most advanced and promising step toward essential economic adjustment, providing for the self-maintenance of many of its people, and for the establishment of enduring peace within its borders.

These may not all come in a day. In a land that has been torn by civil strife and generally cruel sociologic conditions and discord for generations there will yet be travail and trouble, though in ever descending scale, toward tranquillity, abundance and security.

The statement that the basic trouble in Mexico is and has been the land question brings from the superficial thinker the prompt reply that surely it could not be the land question because "there is lots of land." Incidentally, we hear the same thing in the United States and with equal sense. One might as well say that it cannot be true that millions are in want, since there is lots of money.

When in Mexico some while ago, the writer was offered a million to ten million acres of land at what sounded like an extremely low valuation. It was explained that land taxes were very low, and that therefore one would never feel forced to sell; that all the people on those millions of acres were practically slaves, as they were, since all they could do was to rent the land at such rental as you sought to demand, and it was the common practice never to let the renters get out of debt. You skimmed the cream—and in fact that was all you did do.

Now, if Mexico will have the wisdom to refrain from raising its revenues from taxes on the products of labor, taxes on improvements, taxes on business, taxes on earned incomes, taxes on professional practices, taxes on personal property, taxes on food, clothing, housing, fuel, taxes on every worthy thing that you do or have, and instead collects merely the site value or location value economic rent for these 37,000,000 acres now opened up to use, and from the rest of her lands, it will stop speculation in essential natural opportunities, take the burden off of industry, open the fields for labor, dispense with "relief" rolls, reduce the cost of government, encourage thrift and production, increase employment, restore the morale of its people and set the world an inspiring and priceless example.

ROBERT S. DOUBLEDAY

Tacoma, Wash.

Boycotts

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who considers that the urgent need of today is to ensure peace for the world and especially for the democracies, will you allow me to show the evil of boycotts and embargoes. These sow the dragons' teeth which ripen into war. One of the chief causes of the present Sino-Japanese war was the Communist-incited boycott of Japanese goods carried on by the Chinese.

As the Prince of Peace taught two thousand years ago: A Christian must not try to overcome evil with evil, but with good. The following prayer of St. Francis of Assisi shows, I believe, how we should work for peace:

Lord make me an instrument of Thy peace: Where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is darkness, light.

Victoria, B. C. A. S. AVERILL

"Brooklyn Freeman"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Inspired perhaps by the reappearance of Poe's "Southern Literary Messenger," a project is under way to revive Walt Whitman's famous "Brooklyn Freeman." Unfortunately, it has been impossible to locate a single copy of this paper. If any reader knows of the existence of any such copy, word to this effect will be greatly appreciated.

ROSCOE BRUMBAUGH

Brooklyn, N. Y.
197 Park Place

"Beauty and the Billboard"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial "Beauty and the Billboard," you speak of regulating billboard advertising in Vermont, Virginia and New York. Not a word is mentioned about the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on which the city of Honolulu stands. I do not vouch for the other Hawaiian islands, but not a billboard is allowed on Oahu.

Honolulu (MRS.) D. G. GREGSON

"Abe Lincoln" in Hollywood

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank you for the fine editorial titled "Abe Lincoln" in Hollywood.

I and all my associates in the production of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" felt that it was our solemn duty to put this play on the screen so that Lincoln's words can be heard, and heard before it is too late, all over this country and the British Empire and the South American republics.

We have gone into the film arrangement on a partnership basis so that I shall have authority in the actual production of the picture. I can promise you that Mr. Massey and I will make every effort to make sure that, in the words of your editorial, "Truth is not compromised by commercialism."

Thank you also for the very fine and inspiring article on the play which you published in the right hand column of the Monitor's editorial page some time last fall.

ROBERT SHERWOOD

New York

Duty on British Books

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The reduction in the rates of duty levied on British books entering the United States, incorporated in the Anglo-American Trade Agreement, have been welcomed here by all concerned with the writing, production, and distribution of books.

It may not be known to some of your readers, however, that all American books imported into Great Britain enter duty free. On the other hand, British books entering America are subject to duties ranging from 7½ to 20 per cent, and I feel that this tax is operating unfairly against American readers and British authors alike.

Relations between the two great English-speaking democracies have never been closer than they are today. With similar cultural ideas and interests, each country appreciates the literature of the other, and it is, therefore, in the public interest that books be sold as cheaply as possible.

For some time, I have been working for the complete abolition of the duty on all books, and I recently, by cable, drew President Roosevelt's attention to the present anomalous position.

London. WILLIAM FOYLE